

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

FILE NUMBER: 100-106670

MAIN FILE

SECTION: 93



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MAIN FILE

100-106670

SECTION 93

4-312 (Rev. 12-11-73)

Date of Mail 5/8/75

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Section.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Removed By 79 MAY 16 1975

File Number 100-106670- ✓

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b(6) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

N.R. 5/2/75 100-146670

XXXXXX
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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Date of Mail 5/2/75

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Section.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL KING

Removed By 79 MAY 16 1975

File Number 100-106670- ✓

Permanent Serial Charge Out

REC-50

December 19, 1974

1 - Mr. Mintz

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JML/MLH
b6 b7c

New York, New York 10032

Dear Mr. Williams:

Your letter to the Department of Justice has been referred to me and was received on December 12th.

In response to your request, please be advised that to publicly disclose information obtained by the FBI regarding the morality and/or ethics of the subjects of our investigations would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of the subjects of the information. While you should not infer that we do or do not have information of this nature pertaining to the late Martin Luther King, Jr., such information, if it exists, would be exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the provisions of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b) (6).

You may appeal my decision in this matter by writing to the Attorney General, Attention: Office of Legal Counsel, Washington, D. C. 20530. Additionally, judicial review is thereafter available either in the district in which you reside or have a place of business or in the District of Columbia, the location of the records to which you seek access.

MAILED 20

DEC 19 1974

FBI

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

DEC 19 3 45 PM '74

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
- 1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. There are approximately 34 main case file references regarding the late Martin Luther King, Jr.

AIM:law

JAN 14 1975

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
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Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
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Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JML/MLH
b6 b7c

Original e/12/10 5/16/75

(M)

RECEIVED:

b7d

Nov 29 11 57 AM '74

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAIL ROOM
OROM

Wednesday NOVEMBER 27th. 1974

N.Y.C.NY (1003

Department of Justice, Washington D.C. U.S.A.
Attorney General, Constitution Ave. and 10th. St.
N.W. 20530

Dear Sir:

I would like to get whatever information, that you may have, as to the facts; in referance to the allegations, of the now deceased, MARTIN LUTHER KING Jr. 1929-1968 moral or ethical and any other indiscretions, which rumor claims, your predecessor Mr. J.E. Haver had reason for amusement.

Inasmuch as I am motivated, as a man of G-D, and as is generally to be expected, from one who is not with the established law enforcement of mankind. The trite reply of the aforestat quest is "CLASSIFIED or not for public use. I assure you that my use of it will only be to prove and substantiate the "WORD of G-D" notwithstanding the various plaguerisms or distorti and misrepresentations evident to me whose son I am.

It is my hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience. Perchance, I do not receive the requested information, I, as prior to this missive must rely on my own sources manifested in the monasne world as it is written. ****PSALMS 19:1-14.

MALACHI 4:1-6
JAMES 5:17
APOC. & REV 3:14-22

I am that I am

REC-50 100-10661-
Yours in the LORD, 315

b7(c)

(1) PEACE (2) TRUTH (3) JUSTICE (4), LOVE

DEC 24 1974

See..... ST MARK 9:42-50 And ISAIAH 66:1-24

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-19-81 BY SP4 JMM/H

6076

CORRESPONDENCE

REC

DEC 9 1974

INTERNAL SECURITY
SECTION
CRIMINAL DIVISION

DEC 5 2 15 PM '74

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

DEC 2 1974

CRIMINAL DIVISION

776-7777

DEC 2 1974

17/4

DIRECTOR, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9/30/74

LEGAT, MANILA (157-0)

MALCOLM "X" LITTLE
EM

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are three copies of an article which appeared in "CANTA", a student publication at Canterbury University, Christchurch, New Zealand.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Contained in the article are allegations the FBI was involved in the assassinations of MALCOLM X AND MARTIN LUTHER KING.

[REDACTED] (C) b(1)

For information.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
(1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)
1 - Manila
RJG:lkM (4)

100-106670-

NOT RECORDED
102 OCT 18 1974

ENCLOSURE

Case # 1929

Exempt from automatic declassification 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

4 OCT 1 1974

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-10

Extract from "Can'ta (University Student)" Newspaper.

Published at Christchurch, on [date] 29 July 74

SUBJECT: _____

MALCOLM X SPEAKS

Young Socialists forum, 12.15 p.m., U.S.C.R. (Town), July 30th, features a taped speech on "The Black Revolution", given in New York 10 years ago.

New facts that to come out in the light of the Water-gate scandal have revealed strong implications that the FBI was involved in the assassinations of two of the most prominent leaders of the Black movement in the United States, Malcolm X and Martin Luther King.

The new evidence consists of seven previously top secret memorandums issued by J. Edgar Hoover between 1961 and 1970. Xerox copies of these memorandums, (which outline a government plot to "expose, disrupt, misdirect or otherwise neutralise" the Black liberation movement), were released by the Government in March in response to a court order. Most references to individuals and organisations are blacked out or covered over, however by counting number of letters and spaces made by the typewriter it's not hard to figure out who is being referred to.

One of the FBI's main aims was to prevent the emergence of a cohesive and radical leadership such as that which Malcolm X may have been able to give had he not been slain so soon. The circumstances of X's death (and also King's) have never been fully or satisfactorily clarified. This fact and the publication of the FBI memos led to the allegation of Rev. Jesse Jackson (President of Operation PUSH, a leading Black organisation in Chicago, and also a former top aide of King's) that "the FBI figured prominently in the assassination of Malcolm X, Martin Luther King and Fred Hampton".

Jackson himself was an eyewitness to King's murder and had described to reporters how the police, running towards him after the shooting, had asked him where the shot came from. Jackson pointed out that it came from right behind where they were running from... they were coming from where the shot had been fired!

Malcolm X was murdered at the Audubon building in Harlem, 1965. One of the three men convicted of the murder admitted in court to being part of a group of hired assassins but refused to disclose who had hired them. Nine years later the loose ends are still left dangling.

Malcolm X represented the dynamic and revolutionary wing of the Black movement. Unlike the other wing - epitomised by King - he evolved to a position where he did not think that Blacks would achieve equal rights let alone liberation by merely reforming the American system. This may be a position held fairly widely amongst radical Blacks today, but ten years ago it was a pretty daring thing for a Black to say. Malcolm X was a prominent Black nationalist, whose ideas were not only

that he was cut down before he had time to formulate all his ideas into a cohesive whole.

Malcolm X emerged from the Black Muslims of Elijah Muhammed but developed significant differences with Muhammed and left one year before his death. That last year he expressed his own independent and evolving views rather than those of the Muslims. He set about developing them to a final outcome, drawing together the already existing ideas he had and additions and modifications from new experience and insight.

The idea of the white person as the enemy was the beginning of political wisdom for Blacks who had illusions that the white racist power structure would hand them freedom on a golden platter. The idea that Blacks had to fight for their freedom was an indispensable first step. As Malcolm X pointed out time after time Blacks needed to depend on their own organised strength, their own independent movement, aims and programme. After this stage had been reached, where they were an organised force, then they might look for other sectors of society including working class whites, to ally with, making the right kind of alliances. And by the right kind of alliance he did not mean working in the Democratic Party, as many Black liberals and radicals have been doing. He regarded the Democratic Party with all the contempt it deserves, and saw that it was a backward step for Black militants to support that party.

He began to look into the root causes of racism and to see the possibility of its elimination. He began to study the nature of capitalism as a system - always from the point of view of how the interests of Black people could be protected and promoted. From this study - especially from the thinking initiated through his discussions with African revolutionaries - he came to the conclusion that the capitalist system was, and still is, the cause of racism, and that it's impossible to have capitalism without having racism. Therefore socialism should seriously be considered as an objective by oppressed nationalities. While he was prevented from any further development due to his death, it can at the very least be said that Malcolm X was pro socialist and anti capitalist, which was quite a thing for the times. It was his utter dedication, his honesty and his commitment to relentlessly fight racism which propelled him in the direction of socialism.

Malcolm X became to the Black Liberation movement what Eldridge Cleaver called "the standard" and "the model".

Because of their support of his ideas the Socialist Workers Party became the chief circulators of the

Progressive Labour. The only left wing group to support him were the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance (the Trotskyist party and youth group). Malcolm X once drew an interesting line between the radical groups. When he said, "If you love revolution, you'll love Black nationalism". The Communist Party and the Maoists loved neither!

It is ironic that at the time of his being murdered virtually nothing of what he said was in print, (apart from some articles in the SWP paper, "The Militant", and twisted reports in the establishment media), but since then thousands of people have read and heard his views, many of whom were probably unaware of him when he was alive.

His work was the major influence on a whole wave of Black militants, including the founders of the Black Panther Party, although they later went off in a very different direction to the path which Malcolm X pointed to. Thus it was a great loss to the entire Black population

The Canterbury University Young Socialists have managed to get a tape of a speech that Malcolm X gave on April 8th, 1964 at the Militant Labour Forum organised by the SWP. The tape is called "The Black Revolution" and shows his ability as an orator, as well as Black leader, second to none. Anyone who has read any of his speeches, such as in the collection "Malcolm X Speaks", can feel the power of the man's words.

NOW YOU TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR THIS SPEECH BY THE MOST DYNAMIC POLITICAL LEADER, ORATOR AND THINKER THAT THE BLACK LIBERATION MOVEMENT HAS YET PRODUCED.

THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS WILL BE PLAYING IT AT A FORUM IN THE UPSTAIRS COMMON ROOM, TOWNSITE, ON JULY 30 TH, AT 12.15.

DON'T MISS MALCOLM X DON'T MISS MALCOLM X

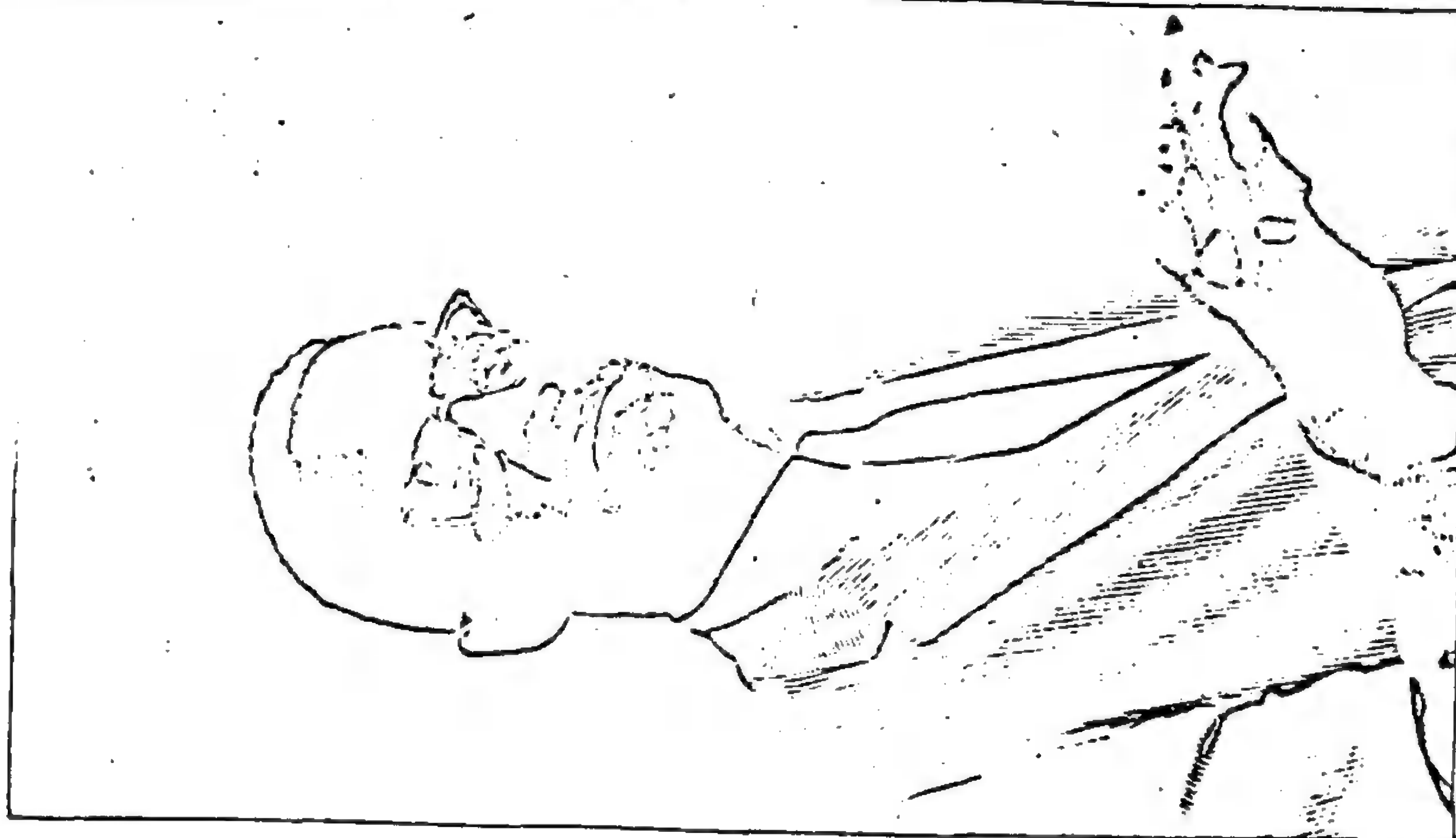


Photo by Robert Parent
Malcolm X addressing the Militant Labor Forum, New York City, May 29, 1964



The Christopher Newport College
of The College of William And Mary
in Virginia

MAY 3 3 30 PM '74
May 3, 1974

REC'D BU. OF DEF

La

Attorney General William Saxbe
The Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

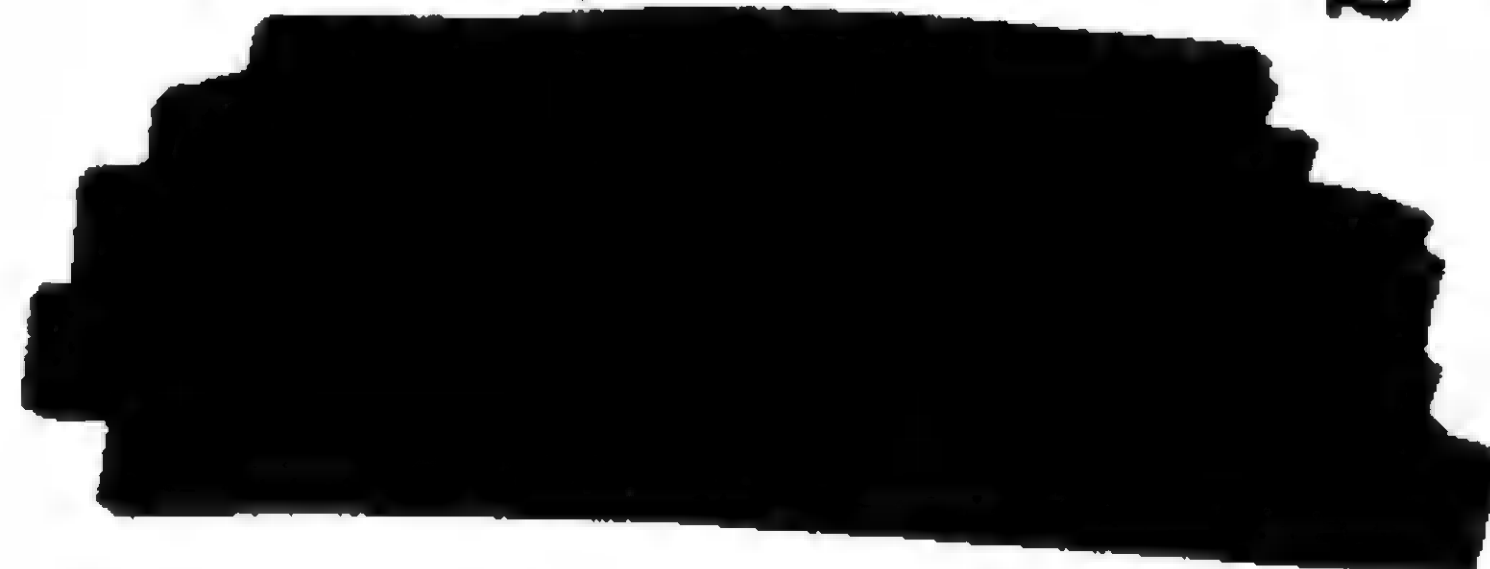
Dear Mr. Saxbe:

Please send me a copy of the J. Edgar Hoover memorandum concerning
Rev. Jesse Jackson, Dr. Martin Luther King, and other so-called "Black
Messiahs." I understand this document is now available for public
distribution.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

b7(c)



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-19-84 BY SP4JOM/ML
6076

105-106671-
NOT RECORDED
26 MAY 30 1974

MAY 23 1974

56 JUN 4 1974

F100

Handwritten signature

ORIGINAL FILED IN

F B I

Date: 7/10/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356) (P)
 SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
 SM - C
 OO: Atlanta

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and two copies of an article appearing in the 7/8/67 edition of the "Chicago Daily News", a Chicago daily newspaper.

The article pertains in part to the heralded and widely publicized take-over by KING of the slum tenement located at 1321 South Homan Avenue, 2/66, for rehabilitation purposes, and the ultimate outcome of this effort. The article is self-explanatory and is provided the Bureau and Atlanta for information.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
 2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2)
 3 - Chicago
 1 - 157-1261
 1 - 105-16238

JCS:MMC
 (8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2-19-81 BY SP4 JRM/bl
 6576

100-106670-

NOT RECORDED
 JUL 12 1967

54 JUL 17 1967

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Housing Rehabilitation *The Failure* *on Homan Av.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JAM/llh

6076

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

By Jerry Lipson

Dodging water dripping from choking sewer pipes, the rats skittered across the crumbling floor in the inky basement at 1321 S. Homan Av.

Upstairs, stained, raggedy curtains fluttered behind chopped-out windows of rooms littered with broken furniture, fallen plaster and shattered bottles.

Outside, above the sagging metal canopy over the entrance to the three-story graystone is fixed a sign that reads:

"Chicago Dwellings Association. This building is being remodeled to improve your neighborhood."

It is signed, "Richard J. Daley, Mayor."

SIXTEEN months ago, with great fanfare, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. announced he was taking over the structure, which lacked heat, light and adequate plumbing. It housed 5 adults and 28 children.

The owner of the six-unit building, John B. Bender, 81, was in Circuit Court, facing 23 charges of blurring code violations.

Dr. King on that snowy Feb. 23, 1966, said he planned to use the tenants' rents to repair the building under an admittedly nonlegal "trusteeship."

The structure would become, Dr. King said, a symbol of rehabilitation possibilities that would bring "new life and new hope to the slums" of Chicago.

TODAY, the slowly crumbling place stands, instead, a symbol of failure, ensnared in legal and financial red tape.

Its probable future, despite official protests to the contrary, is not a new life of bright apartments, but death under the cold swish of the wreckers' ball.

This is the story of failure on Homan Av.

HOPES were high that first day, when 30 ministers joined Dr. King in shoveling a year's accumulation of trash and ashes from the basement.

With \$2,000 in donations, workmen started patching and plastering gaping holes in walls and ceilings, repairing the broken furnace, rewiring electrical circuits.

It would be, said Lewis Kreinberg of the West Side Federation, Dr. King's partner in the project, "a visible victory for the West Side, something the people could see, feel and touch."

AND it would answer the experts who said the only solution for ravaged Lawndale was to tear everything out and start all over.

"We don't need demolition," said Kreinberg. "There are plenty of buildings sound enough for rehabilitation."

And, he added, where new construction is called for, "We have plenty of vacant lots. We don't need any more of those."

WITHIN weeks, however, the project ran into legal snags.

Bender obtained an injunction barring Dr. King from collecting any rents and ordering him and his people to stay away from the building.

The Department of Public Aid withheld rents from welfare recipients who were tenants, because of the violations and because Dr. King was not the legal owner.

Circuit Court Judge Walker Butler named Milton Worssek as receiver of the building, with power to bring it up to code.

The civil rights people, however, were not unhappy at this.

"We just wanted someone to fix up the building, we didn't care who. And we were just as glad to be out of the construction business, that's not really our line," Kreinberg said.

AT FIRST, Worssek figured the job could be done for \$10,000. But after closer inspections, and noting that the property itself was worth less than \$15,000, he recom-

3

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
7-8-67

Date:

Edition RED STREAK

Author: JERRY LIPSON

Editor: ROY M. FISHER

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: 100-35356
or

Classification:

Submitting Office CHICAGO

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

100-106670-

mended demolition.

The West Side Federation cried "Foul!" and Worshek promised to seek money for rehabilitation.

But, after two months of trying, he told Judge Butler he could obtain no financing, and on May 26, 1966, Worshek was released as receiver.

The Chicago Dwellings Assn. took over, and here the picture becomes a confusion of proposals, counterproposals, charges and denials.

BENDER died in April, 1966, and the property was taken over by the First Mutual Savings Assn., 211 S. La Salle, which held an \$8,500 mortgage.

The CDA proposed a \$43,750 rehabilitation program, but attorneys for First Mutual argued this was too costly and said they could do an adequate job for \$10,000 or less.

In August, the CDA an-

nounced a joint venture with the U.S. Gypsum Co. to make 1321 S. Homan a test of rehabilitation methods.

The agency would remodel the three front apartments, and U.S. Gypsum would do the rear three. Records would be kept to see which method worked best.

BUT U.S. Gypsum quietly pulled out later, and months of haggling followed between CDA chairman, says, the what to do with the building.

The agency cut its proposal to \$31,250, 1st Mutual offered to sell the property for \$6,500 and CDA first accepted, then rejected this.

Each new move required another date in court with Judge Butler.

Last month, it was reported that the CDA had decided to recommend demolishing the old structure and replacing it with a new smaller building.

However, Charles Swibel, Swibel, CDA chairman, says agency still "hopes" to rehabilitate it, "if possible."

Those words are less forceful than when the CDA first entered the picture 14 months ago.

THE ISSUE over who will do what with the property is still not settled, and while the verbal storm swirls on, nothing has been done to make the 55-year-old walk-up more livable.

Swibel said his agency has spent nearly \$4,000 on utilities and "protective services" and has relocated all but one of the four families who lived there.

A woman and her six children occupy a rear, three-room flat. The electricity works, but the plumbing is erratic and the kitchen sink is filled with backed-up water.

"No one ever comes around here, except the kids looking to play," said Leslie Jolly, 18, a neighbor. "I'm always chasing the kids away."

"They could fix it up. I've seen 'em fix up worse," he

said. "But, they'll tear it down."

THE AGENCY is due to rule Thursday on yet another proposal for the building that would replace it with a \$24,000 three-flat if rehabilitation finally proves unworkable.

But, any plan for new construction will mean a delay of

at least nine months before any new structure is ready for occupancy.

Meanwhile, Lawndale will have six fewer apartments to house its already woefully overcrowded population.

"The real tragedy," said Kreiberg, "is that this building really could have been rehabilitated."



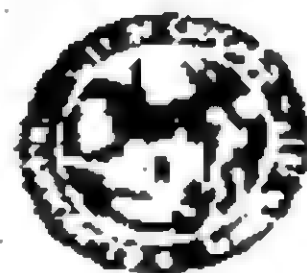
Workmen had begun repairing this bathroom before legal entanglements forced everything to a halt.

**Its rehabilitation
would bring
"new life and new hope
to the slums"
of Chicago.**



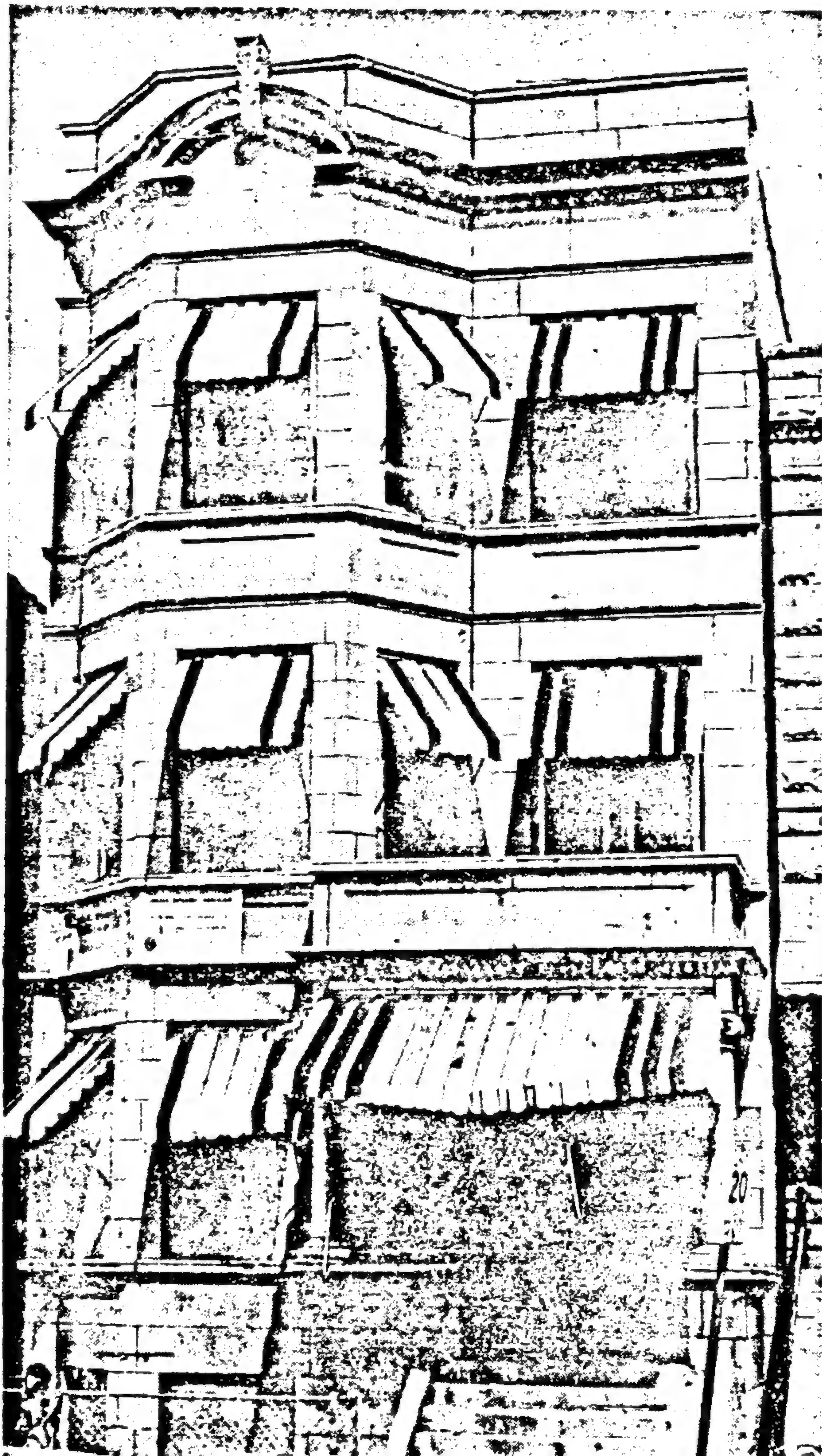
CHICAGO DWELLINGS ASSOCIATION

**This building is being remodeled to help
improve your neighborhood**



Richard J. Daley
MAYOR

**This sign went on the front of the building after the Chicago
Dwelling Assn. was named receiver in May, 1966.**



FBI

Date: 8/13/73

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
 FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5586)
 SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
 SECURITY MATTERS - COMMUNIST

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2-19-81 BY SP4 Dmg/lu

Re Bureau airtel to Atlanta, 8/8/73.

The following is submitted for the purpose of reflecting Atlanta's observations and comments regarding the allegations made by former Special Agent ARTHUR L. MURTAGH:

Regarding the allegation that the Senior Resident Agent in the Albany, Georgia, Resident Agency was a "bland racist", it is noted that former Special Agent [REDACTED] was Senior Resident Agent in Albany until he retired recently. There is no known basis for the statement made by MURTAGH regarding [REDACTED]

Regarding the statement made by MURTAGH about his supervisor asking him to obtain stationery from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and handwriting samples of "ANDY YOUNG", it is noted that a review of pertinent Atlanta files discloses no information to support this allegation, and pertinent personnel have no recollection of any request of MURTAGH as described by him.

② - Bureau
 1 - Atlanta
 CTH:pab
 (3) - 309

59 AUG 23 1973

REC-2 100-106670-395

AUG 16 1973

EX-105

Airtel

1 - Inspector Dave Bowers
1 - Mr. R. E. Gebhardt
(Att: McGowan)

August 8, 1973

To: SAC, Atlanta

From: Director, FBI (100-106670)

1 - Administrative Division
(Att: K. Arnold)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. ST-104
SECURITY MATTERS - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. C. E. Glass
1 - Mr. P. V. Daly'

Enclosed are a transcript of an interview of former Special Agent Arthur Murtagh of your office and a news article appearing in the "Malone Evening Telegram," Malone, New York, 7/12/73.

The interview of Murtagh was conducted by radio station WICY, Malone, New York, on a program referred to as the "Summer of '73." In this interview, Murtagh makes allegations (1) that the Agent in charge of the Albany Office, Albany, Georgia, apparently referring to the Senior Resident Agent of the Albany, Georgia, Resident Agency of the Atlanta Division, was a "bland racist" and that he would slant civil rights complaints made to him in such a manner that the Justice Department would make a determination that there was nothing to them. (2) That Murtagh was orally requested by a supervisor of the Atlanta Office to obtain handwriting samples on "Andy Young" and some stationery from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Murtagh states he declined this request. The Andy Young referred to by Murtagh apparently is Andrew Young, who was elected to the 93rd session of the U. S. Congress from the 5th District of Georgia.

In the 7/12/73 issue of the "Malone Evening Telegram," Murtagh alleges that because of "Hoover's hatred of civil rights movement in the South" the FBI did not conduct investigation concerning the violence of the Ku Klux Klan directed against Negroes until Martin Luther King demanded such action.

Assoc. Dir.

Asst. Dir.:

Admin.

Comp. Syst.

Files & Com.

Gen. Inv.

Ident.

Inspection

Intell.

Laboratory

Plan. & Eval.

Spec. Inv.

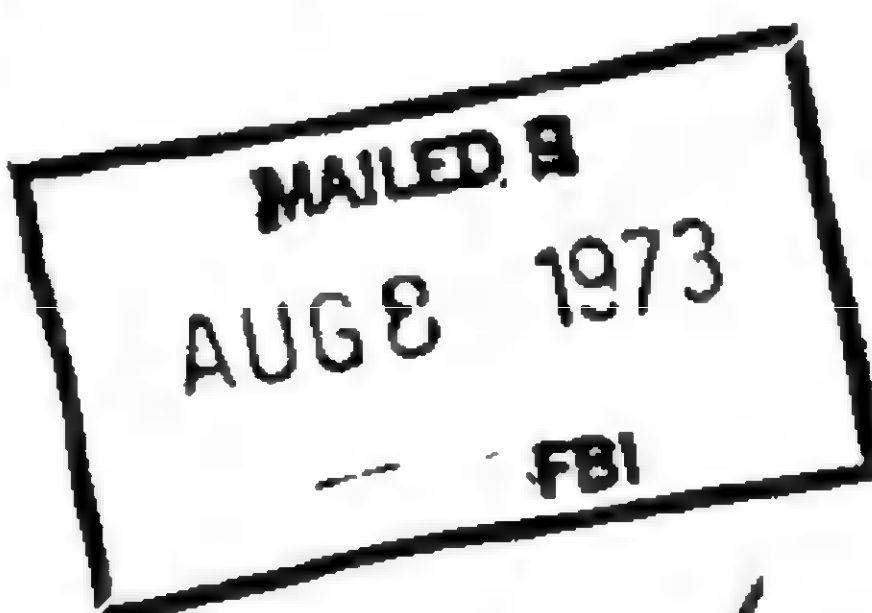
Training

Legal Coun.

Enclosures - 2

PVD:ekw

(9)



SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-18-81 BY 6074 wml

Airtel to SAC, Atlanta
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
100-106670

Promptly submit your observations and comments concerning the allegations made by former Special Agent Murtagh, and in particular those allegations dealing with the charge that the Senior Resident Agent of the Albany Resident Agency was a "bland racist" and those charges concerning the request to obtain hand-writing samples of "Andy Young" and some stationery from the SCLC.

NOTE: See memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. E. S. Miller, dated 8/7/73, captioned as above, prepared by PVD:ekw.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. E. S. MILLER *EW/mmw*
FROM : MR. G. C. MOORE *CCM/1:9*
SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTERS - COMMUNIST

1 - Inspector Dave Bowers
1 - Mr. R. E. Gebhardt
(Att: McGowan)
DATE: August 7, 1973
1 - Administrative Division
(Att: K. Arnold)
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. C. E. Glass
1 - Mr. P. V. Daly

Assoc. Dir. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Cong. Serv. _____
Corr. & Crm. _____
Research _____
Press Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of allegations made by former Special Agent Arthur Murtagh during an interview on 7/12/73 of radio station WICY, Malone, New York, on a program referred to as "Summer of '73," and of allegations made by Murtagh appearing in the "Malone Evening Telegram," Malone, New York, dated Thursday, 7/12/73, and to recommend attached airtel be sent to the Atlanta Division to obtain their comments concerning these allegations.

Arthur Leo Murtagh, age 51, a retired Special Agent practicing law in Constable, New York, is very critical of the Bureau and is writing a book about his Bureau experiences. In an interview by "The New York Times" he made allegations that the electronic surveillance of the late Martin Luther King, Jr., was part of a "get King" movement in the FBI triggered by a hatred of King by the late Director Hoover. Murtagh was assigned to the security squad in Atlanta which handled the King case but he was working on other assignments during the time of the electronic surveillance of King. He was known in Atlanta to be very critical of the disciplinary policies of Mr. Hoover and of the Bureau's weight program.

My memoranda dated 5/23/73 and 5/25/73 reported previous allegations made by Murtagh concerning the activities of the Bureau during the investigation of Martin Luther King, Jr., and the results of review of Bureau files concerning these allegations. The allegations made by Murtagh at that time were basically related to his stating that the Bureau was leaking information to people outside the Bureau in an effort to embarrass King.

The radio interview on 7/12/73 was in general a reiteration of the allegations made previously by Murtagh and the subject of the previous memoranda. The only additional allegations made by Murtagh were (1) that the Agent in charge of the Albany Office in

Enclosure

100-106670 J

PVD:ekw (8)

1 - Personnel File (Arthur Murtagh, Jr.)

2 - ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
100-106670

Albany, Georgia, apparently referring to the Senior Resident Agent of the Albany, Georgia, Resident Agency of the Atlanta Division, Georgia, was a "bland racist," and that he would slant civil rights complaints made to him in such a manner that the Justice Department would make a determination that there was nothing to them. (2) That Murtagh was orally requested by a supervisor of the Atlanta Office to obtain handwriting samples on "Andy Young" and some stationery from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Murtagh states he declined this request. The Andy Young referred to by Murtagh is Andrew Young, who was elected to the 93rd U. S. Congress from the 5th District of Georgia. Young apparently at the time of this alleged request was working with King in the SCLC and this was prior to his election to Congress.

In an interview reported in the "Malone Evening Telegram," Malone, New York, 7/12/73 issue, Murtagh alleges because of Hoover's hatred of the civil rights movement in the South, the FBI did not investigate crimes committed by the Ku Klux Klan against Negroes until Martin Luther King demanded such investigations.

ACTION:

It is recommended that attached airtel be sent to the Atlanta Division in line with the above.

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Welcome to the Summer of 73. Mr. Arthur Murtagh, is an attorney now residing in Constable, and welcome to Summer of 73 Mr. Murtagh, and I learned that you were writing a book, ah, I learned it through "Parade" here a few weeks ago, on Martin Luther King. Is that right sir?

Well it's a little inaccurate, the "Parade" article was not a....was not a very accurate account of what ah.... I had had to say previously in connection with Doctor King. What happened, the book really is...the book really is not so much about King as it is about the 20 years that I spent in the FBI, and what I saw in the FBI which indicated to me that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had many of the same problems that were present in the staff of the White House in connection with the Watergate situation. The FBI over a period of 50 years under Mr. Hoover gradually in the last 12 or 15 years that I was in gradually began to degenerate and this came about I felt because Mr. Hoover had excessive power. He had no checks and balances operating on him. He went to Congress each year with a budget message but it was more of a circus than an investigation, (voice agrees with him), and during these last years in the FBI I learned first hand of political sabotage efforts by the Bureau by various individuals in the upper echelons to collect information on political candidates and if there was something unfavorable, they would get

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DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JRM/14
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ENCLOSURE 100-100000-312

to the political candidate, let them know they had it and then the problem results that they had this fellow in their pocket and that he couldn't in any way injure the Bureau. What happened as far as what came out in "Parade" I....when the Watergate incident broke I felt that it was my responsibility to be let known what I had seen and what I knew about conditions in the Bureau, and I called ah.... I went to the New York Times, I wrote the book while I was in the Bureau and some of my friends that had read it at that time that I got out of the Bureau, which was considerably before Watergate, they told me what I already know, they said Art don't try to publish that book because nobody will believe the conditions that exist in the Bureau. You know they're true and if it was an Agent speaking he'd say I know they're true (voice agrees with him) but it's too far out, nobody's going to believe that Mr. Hoover did and had done many of the things which he did in order to build his power. I was very despondent and discouraged about the way the country was going. I could see this Watergate mentality developing in the Bureau, the attitude that whatever I want is right and if I have to break the law in order to make it come to pass that's right too. So I called or I went to the New York Times and (name) of the New York Times called me and said he was sending a man to see me from....Wally Turner from the West Coast. Turner

came to see me and we spent two days and most of two nights together and he was interviewing me and he left and went out and checked out the story and took about 10 days to do it, he called me back from New York, from Washington, from Atlanta, and told me what he had found and he actually found things about the King, Doctor King situation which corroborated what I said. He found things that as odd as it seems he identified one fellow who was taking information off of the wire tap in Atlanta and titling it in such a way that I knew who he was and I had known him for 12 years and ap.....while he was in Atlanta, and never really recognized that he was one of the ones that was doing the (unintelligible) on another agent. What happened here was that Doctor King was leading civil rights movements in Albany in the early 60s, and in Albany, Georgia. (Voice agrees) And he was trying to get the park and swimming pool and libraries and library integrated and he was getting tremendous opposition from the Klan and there was a lot of mistreatment of Negroes by local police so Robert Kennedy sent very large numbers of attorneys from the Justice Department down to talk with the Blacks and talk with the Whites and try to find out what was going on and whether violations of the civil rights laws were taking place and we had a large contingent of Agents all the time because of potential violence and during that time we were..... the Bureau was the recipients of complaints on civil rights and the Albany Office in Albany, Georgia, at that time was in charge

of a man who could be described in no other way as a bland racist. He would take the complaints and he would see to it that he handled the great majority of them on Blacks and he would re-write them in such a way that when they got to the Justice Department there was nothing to them. He would leave out parts or he'd tone them down and he would make it look as though the police were not doing what all of us knew they were doing. And ah, so Doctor King, hearing of this made a statement to the effect that the FBI was not carrying out its responsibilities, and that the Agents in Albany, Georgia, were not carrying out their responsibilities and this enraged Hoover. Shortly thereafter, there was a massive investigation of Doctor King. At that time, it was possible to put a wire tap, I guess it still is, even under the present situation, to put a wire tap on an individual if you had some indication, or if the Attorney General could be given some indication, that there was.....that he was connected in some way with a national security question, and the New York Office came up with some information, rather flimsy, that King had some association with some people who had been at one time connected with some questionably activity, in the ah...., in the ah, Communist field. These people by no means dominated Doctor King's movement, they were ah....in the past they were, they assisted him, they assisted in some way, but, there were only two or three out of the whole hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of people that King had associated with him and on the basis of this information, it was written up in such a way that Bobby

Kennedy was put in a position of either saying well okay go and check it out with a wire tap or, I don't think there's anything to it, then of course if Kennedy had no opportunity to really check it out himself he had to depend on what Hoover told him. And Hoover blew the thing out of proportion, got the permission for the wire tap, put the wire tap on and left it on for something in excess of three years. This involved great numbers of Agents time throughout the country. (Asked question: Now you were one of these Agents?) No, I was on the squad that handled the wire tap but I refused to work on it. I knew that it was illegal, or at least that it was being, that the information was being used illegally in the very early stages. This sort of information came to one working in that area, there were only 15 of us in the Atlanta Office that were in the area working intelligence work that knew what was going on in this area and I couldn't help but know everything that went on. I knew that it was planned, that ah.....that this was a plan to try and embarrass Doctor King in some way and to beware his civil rights movement. Later on I found that positive information that certain things that were said on the wire tap by King and some of his associates which would have been embarrassing to King, to Doctor King, but were highly private they were something that the FBI had no interest, no reason whatsoever to be looking into, ah....some of this information began to leak and I began to hear it in public places, people would come and say I understand the FBI is got this information on King, the only person who could have

gotten it is if some Agent invented it. So later on I learned from a doctor that I knew, who was the doctor to the local Archbishop, Archbishop ~~Hallan~~ Hallanon (ph), this doctor came to me and he said Art, why would two men from the FBI come to the.... come to Bishop Hallanon just before King was to receive his award for the Pulitzer Prize, I mean for the, it wasn't the Pulitzer Prize it was the Nobel Peace Prize. And Archbishop Hallanon was going to give the main speech at a dinner being held for King and there were dignitaries coming from all over the country and the doctor said, Art why would an FBI Agent from Atlanta and an FBI Agent from Washington, D.C., come to see Archbishop Halanon and try to get him not to give this speech.....ah in favor of King? And I said, Oh. Well just before this had happened the Assistant Director had come to Atlanta for a conference or at the time the bishop had been visited, and there had been talk on the squad that Hoover was finally going to "blow King out of the water", that he had enough information to embarrass him and that they were going to get him. And so I put the two situations together and the doctor also said that the Archbishop asked him, he said not only did he come to the Archbishop, this is the Archbishop talking, he said he came to, he said I was talking to ah....the rabbi... the Head Rabbi in Atlanta, and he had been to see him. And he had also been to see Ralph McGill a very prominent newspaper reporter. Well I knew he had been to see Ralph ~~McGill~~ McGill who was

the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, because one of the Agents who always went (untelligible) Doctor King anymore he says the Assistant Director was (unintelligible) closeted with him this afternoon for about an hour and a half and he read the riot act to him, or something to that effect. So it was a planned, organized effort to take information that was illegally obtained, and, to use it to destroy someone who had offended Mr. Hoover. I have several other illustrations, I was personally asked by a man in Congress now, Andy Young, who was a worker for King and finally ran for Congress. And when he announced for Congress, one of my supervisors who could be described only as a "Colonel Klink" type, if you know of Colonel Klink, called me in one night and he said, and this was all orally, everything of this nature was always handled orally, no memorandum. He said A t could you get some handwriting samples, I had a lot of informants in all the Black areas, he says could you get me handwriting samples on Andy Young and some stationary from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and I looked at him and I said, now look, you can tell that fellow at the Bureau if he wants to use....wants to blow King, or wants to blow Andy Young out of the water, that I know they do this and I know they have done it to other politicians, but they're not going to do it to Andy Young with my help. And you can just tell him as far as I'm concerned that if he wants to make an issue of it

to put it in writing and we'll go through the courts, or take some other area. And that was the last I ever heard of that. This sort of activity could take place in the FBI, because one man was at the top and there was no checks and balances; there was no way to in any way question what he did. If an Agent had made any attempts, occasionally some Agent would make an attempt, to question or to get something straightened out and he'd find himself in Alaska, transferred, or he'd find himself fired, and then he'd find that where.....when he went to get jobs the Bureau was following him around and peddling information about him to see that he never got the job that he wanted. (Asked question: Now you're retired?) I'm retired. (Asked question: Now your book, when do you expect it to be....?) Well I really don't know, I'm not pushing very hard at it when.... when I gave the story to the Times I had a flood of interest in the book from four book companies wrote me and called me, and some re-write people called....wanted to know if they could help me with it. I've got the manuscript, I guess probably about two-thirds prepared, maybe half prepared, and I think I'll finish it within the next three or four months and send it to someone.

Mr. Murtagh I wish we had more time, (laughs), very interesting, I'm sure we could go on and talk all day. Perhaps some time before the summer's over if you would like to come back and be a guest on the Summer of 73?

Why any time.

Thank you very much for being our guest.

I enjoyed it.

Thank you.

12 Malone Evening Telegram, Thurs., July 12, 1973

J. Edgar Hoover Assailed By Retired FBI Agent

How the FBI under the late J. Edgar Hoover was used to "sandbag" Martin Luther King, allow "leaks" to the press against persons in high office deemed unfriendly, and how the federal agency was operated as an "absolute dictatorship" was described by Attorney Arthur Murtagh Tuesday to local Kiwanians at their weekly luncheon meeting at the County Club.

Murtagh, who spent 20 years with the FBI and who is writing an expose of the agency, resides in Constable where he practices law and from where he commutes to Plattsburgh to lecture at the Clinton County Community College. He was the guest of E. John Silver.

Quoting Lincoln's famous words of "equality under the law", the retired FBI agent described how this became anything but the truth under Hoover who was able to garner enough power to invoke hatred and fear in his agency and in the federal government. It's an old maxim, Murtagh said, that if you give a person enough power long enough, he will abuse it.

It was about 1960, the speaker stated, that the FBI began its downhill descent as Hoover was getting older and the agency had no checks and balances on its operation. The former FBI director, he asserted, garnered his dictatorial position by careful selection of personnel who were able to be molded. There was a rule in the agency of absolute secrecy, he said, and the internal inspection policy was actually a joke. Hoover, he continued, was surrounded by weak people and in this atmosphere the "great lie" started and the nation's press was manipulated.

Millions of dollars, Murtagh asserted, were spent to enhance the public image of J. Edgar and the nation sincerely believed him to be a great American of impeccable character. There were untruths about the amount of work and overtime in the agency and more falsehoods about the numbers of crimes investigated by the FBI, the speaker reported. Hoover, he said, believed only in the wisdom of J. Edgar.

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The speaker told of how the late Martin Luther King was undermined by the FBI; of how deep was Hoover's hatred of the civil rights movement in the South; and of how murders committed by the Klu Klux Klan were either not investigated or covered up. The bones and bodies of many negroes found in river beds and elsewhere were never publicly reported, Murtagh said. Mr. Hoover, the speaker charged, was just not interested. It was only when the late Mr. King demanded an investigation of these and other conditions, that the FBI decided to move in, he added.

Then followed, he said, the campaign to discredit the Southern clergyman-civil rights leader. It was insinuated that he had communist connections and was guilty of other un-American activities, Murtagh claimed and also stated that Kennedy was forced by the FBI to give the agency authority to tap Martin Luther King's phone lines and that he was stalked, watched and listened to month after month. Attempts were also made, Murtagh charged, to sabotage the Nobel Prize Award dinner to honor King.

Murtagh stated that he longed to speak out while in the FBI but knew that his career would be ruined if he did. He praised the Washington Post and New York Times for disclosing the Watergate scandal and added, "Isn't it strange that both of these newspapers were hated by Hoover and the FBI?"

Murtagh classified the late J. Edgar Hoover along with Ehrlichman, Haldeman and Dean as representing a dangerous element in our federal government.

Date of Mail 5/23/73

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Removed By *[Signature]*
79 JUN 15 1973

File Number 100-106670-3950

5/22/73

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10-23-80 BY SP4JRM/ML
54688 80514 7358

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718) (P)

SUBJECT: NEWS RELEASE OF FORMER
SA ARTHUR L. MURTAGH
APPEARING IN NEW YORK TIMES
5/21/73
EM - INFORMATION CONCERNING

COMINFIL OF SCLC
EM - SCLC

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau, 5/21/73, under
first caption.

Enclosed for informational purposes are the
following newspaper articles which have appeared in the
Atlanta newspapers as a result of statements made by
former SA ARTHUR L. MURTAGH of the Atlanta Division
prior to his retirement:

1. Article under caption "FBI Had 'Get King'
Plot, Ex-Agent Says", from Page 1-A of
the 5/21/73 issue of The Atlanta Constitution.
2. Article under caption "Wiretap of King
Called a Watergate", from Page 7-A of
the 5/21/73 issue of The Atlanta Constitution.
3. Article under caption "No Pressure From
FBI, Atlanta Leaders Report, from Page 2-A
of the 5/21/73 issue of The Atlanta Journal.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
3 - Atlanta
(2 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-5586) (KING)

CTH:pab

58 JUN 13 1973

100 - 106610 -

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182 JUN 11 1973

AT 100-5718

4. Article under caption "Ex-Officials Deny
FBI Calls on King", from Page 9-A of the
5/22/73 issue of The Atlanta Constitution.

No Pressure From FBI, Atlanta Leaders Report

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DATE 2-13-91 BY SP4 JPM/IL

By RALEIGH BRYANS

Several prominent Atlantans Monday said they were not aware, in 1965, of any attempts by FBI agents to persuade them they should not attend a dinner to honor the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Former Mayor Ivan Allen Jr., Mayor Sam Masull, former Atlanta Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins and Helen Bullard, one of the white organizers of the dinner for Dr. King, said they recalled no such activity on the part of the FBI.

They were reacting to statements by Arthur Murtagh, now a lawyer in Constable, N.Y., but for 11 years (until 1971) an agent in the FBI headquarters in Atlanta, in an interview with the New York Times.

Murtagh told the times among other things that the FBI had used information it obtained through electronic surveillance in an effort to discredit the civil rights leader among his white backers.

To The Atlanta Journal Monday, Murtagh reiterated something else he had said—that there had been a well-orchestrated effort by the FBI to discourage attendance of white leaders at the dinner in 1965 which was organized to acknowledge King's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize a few months earlier (in October 1964).

If key Atlantans like those already named do not recall such activity by FBI agents, it may be because they don't want to, Murtagh stoutly maintained Monday.

"I think some of these peo-

ple might not want to give the information even if they knew," he said.

Murtagh did say the gist of what FBI agents were attempting to do was to convince people, including a couple of Atlanta clergymen and the late Ralph McGill, publisher of The Atlanta Constitution, that King, though married and projecting the image of a moral leader, was having affairs on the side with various women.

"What Eugene Patterson (former editor of The Constitution) says (in the New York Times article published Monday) is what it's all about," said Murtagh.

Patterson, now president and publisher of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times, said an FBI agent had called on him almost a year before the dinner in King's honor and told him King was known to be running around with women.

Former Mayor Allen, who attended the dinner given for King, said flatly that he could recall no such activity on the part of the FBI. Allen said he even checked back into his papers to refresh his memory.

Miss Bullard did recall that there had been some white business leaders who resisted the idea of the city's honoring Dr. King. But she said this initial resistance by a nominal number of persons largely vanished by the time the dinner came off.

"I think nearly everybody was there," recalled Miss Bullard. "The real creme de la creme was there that night and they walked in just as proudly as you please."

Murtagh said from his home Monday that his recollections about incidents in Atlanta will be included in a book he now is writing and would not have been brought out now except for the Watergate affair.

"My emphasis on this is in getting reform in the bureau (the FBI) and the only reason I got into it is because of the Watergate affair. I believe now that some of what I will be saying in my book will be believable in light of that (Watergate)."

Murtagh did gain credibility among some persons here in respect to the central statement that Dr. King was under surveillance by the FBI during the early and mid-'60s.

"He believed his telephone was bugged and I thought mine probably was too," said Maj. Howard Baugh of the Atlanta Police Department. Baugh, who is black, knew King quite well.

Former Police Chief Jenkins said: "A lot of things that are a surprise to other people (revelations in the Watergate affair) aren't any surprise to me."

The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, King's close associate during the '60s and his successor as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said Murtagh is "telling the truth."

P. 2A

Atlanta Journal

Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 5/21/73

Editor: Evening

Author: Raleigh Bryan

Editor: Reg Murphy

Title: COMINFIL

SCLC

Character: SCLC

Classification: 100-571

Location: Atlanta

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DATE 2-7-81 BY SP4 JPM/IL

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Enclosure

1965 BANQUET

Ex-Officials Deny FBI Calls on King

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DATE 2-12-81 BY SP4JOM/ld
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Several former Atlanta officials Monday denied having been contacted in 1965 by FBI agents trying to talk them out of attending a banquet honoring Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Denials of FBI interference were issued by Mayor Sam Massell (then vice mayor), former Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. and former U.S. Congressman Charles Weltner.

Former Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins declined comment and said, "I'd have to go back and refresh my memory."

The officials were responding to a story in The Constitution Monday quoting Arthur Murtagh, an upstate New York lawyer and 11 year veteran of the Atlanta FBI office, who said agents tried to dissuade local community leaders from attending a dinner in honor of King's winning the Nobel Peace Prize.

Murtagh said the agents warned that they had information about King, derived from wiretaps, that could prove an embarrassment to persons attending the testimonial.

As it turned out, the dinner was considered a success as some 1,500 persons including the major Atlanta political figures of the day, turned out on the evening of Jan. 27, 1965, at the Dinkler Plaza.

Former Mayor Allen said he received "no contact to my knowledge or memory and I did not hear any gossip from any sources."

Allen explained that there were some difficulties getting the banquet organized. "It was the first fully integrated dinner in any downtown Atlanta hotel. There were problems getting the dinner together, but not the kind this man (Murtagh) reported," the former mayor said.

The dinner was held more than three months after King was announced as the 1964 recipient of the coveted peace

prize. Weltner, currently a candidate for mayor, said he was a sponsor of the dinner but had not attended because he was in Washington at the time.

However, he said, "no one in any official capacity ever suggested that I do or not do anything in regard to Dr. King."

The Rev. Edward A. Driscoll, then executive director of the Georgia Council of Churches and an organizer of the dinner, said there were "no overt acts toward me or specific actions, none of that."

The only problem with the dinner, Rev. Driscoll recalled, was that "at the early stages no great momentum could be generated. Then a small group got together and decided ... that this was something we couldn't pass up. It was an honor to the city."

Despite Allen's recollection that "a great number of threats" were reported to the Atlanta police before the dinner, only one notable incident took place.

As Dr. King and his family arrived at the downtown hotel, restaurant owner Charles Lebedin stood on the sidewalk and shouted, "Peace ... peace ... peace with violence! Peace. A lot of baloney!"

Leb's restaurant had been the target of mass sit-in demonstrations spearheaded by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

However, Lebedin said Monday that "no one called me," when asked if he had been contacted by the FBI.

The only former official who did not formally deny contacts from the FBI was former Police Chief Jenkins. Asked if he could remember any calls, Jenkins said, "I'd rather not be quoted on that."

Georgia Sen. Herman Talmadge, who did not have any connection with the dinner, but who was quoted as being shocked that the peace prize would be given to "persons who advocate law-breaking," flatly denied Monday that

P. 9A

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 5/22/73

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: Reg Murphy

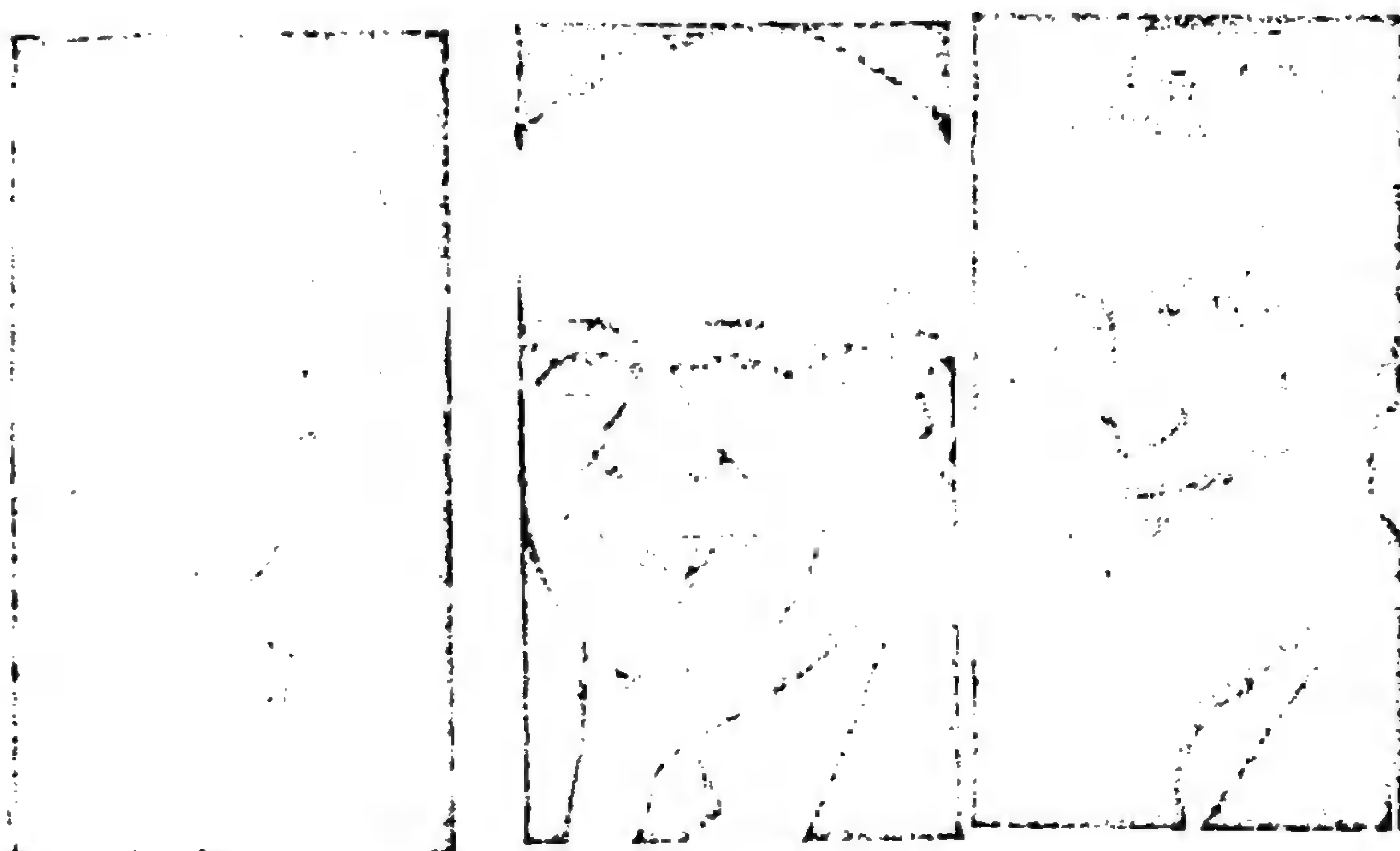
Title: COMINFIL
SCLC

Character: SCLC

or
100-571

Atlanta

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



ATLANTA LEADERS DENY KING DINNER FBI INTERFERENCE
(L-R) Sam Massell, Ivan Allen Jr., Charles Weltner

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date:
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

Wiretap of King Called a Watergate

CONSTABLE, N. Y. (UPI) — A former FBI agent whose squad allegedly was assigned to conduct electronic surveillance on the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. today compared the King wiretaps to the Watergate scandal.

Arthur Murtagh, 51, cited "an aura of righteousness" by those involved in both cases, and said a way must be found "to ensure we won't have any more Watergates."

Murtagh, a lawyer who retired from the FBI in 1971 following 21 years of service, said he was assigned to the security squad in the FBI's Atlanta office, where he worked for 11 years. He said the squad was responsible for tapping telephones related to the civil rights leader, and that the surveillance went on for at least three years and involved more than 5,000 telephone conversations.

"The surveillance was massive and complete," Murtagh said. "He (King) couldn't wiggle. They had him. Martin Luther King became the No. 1 bureau interest as far as the Atlanta office was concerned."

"The kind of thinking at the bureau kind of gives me a pit in the bottom of my stomach," he said. "A public servant should be governed by the same concepts of democracy and due process that you find in the courts."

Murtagh said FBI agents, by and large, "are a fine group of people — but they're not sensitive to what's going on around them."

The late J. Edgar Hoover, as director of the FBI, "had a plan in his mind," Murtagh said, "and it went right down to who he let in. He made the law and he was the law."

He said he believed Hoover wanted King's telephones tapped to get information to destroy the civil rights leader and silence criticism of the bureau's alleged failures to investigate the complaints of Negroes against white law enforcement officers in Albany, Ga., from 1961 to 1963.

The tapping was reportedly done because of Hoover's belief that King had associations with subversive groups who sought to use the civil rights movement against the best interests of the United States.

Segretti is a young California attorney who has pleaded innocent in Florida on a charge of sending fake campaign literature. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been told Segretti was paid \$30,000 to \$40,000 in campaign funds by President Nixon's former personal lawyer, Herbert W. Kalmbach.

Another Star-News story said Nixon campaign advisers still were distributing "hush money" to one or more of the seven convicted Watergate conspirators as recently as early April—about the same time that federal investigators were being told about efforts to cover up the scandal.

The principal recipient apparently was G. Gordon Liddy, said to be the organizer of the burglary of Democratic headquarters last year, the newspaper reported, quoting unnamed sources.

Liddy is the only one of the seven to have received a final sentence, and he is serving an additional jail term for refusing to testify under immunity.

A special Senate investigating committee resumes its televised Watergate hearings Tuesday with convicted burglar James W. McCord still the witness.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, chairman of the committee, was asked whether the Senate probe could impede later prosecutions.

P. 7A

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 5/21/73
Edition: Morning
Author: (UPI)

Editor:
Title: COMINFIL
SCIC

Character: SCIC

File: 100-571
Location: Atlanta

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FBI Had 'Get King' Plot, Ex-Agent Says

CONSTABLE, N.Y. (NYT) — A former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation says that in the 1960s the bureau used material gained in an electronic surveillance of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in an apparent effort to undermine the late civil rights leader's support among his white backers.

The former agent also said that many newspapermen were urged to write articles disclosing intimate details of Dr. King's personal life — details to be supplied by the bureau after they were picked up in telephone taps.

These taps on Dr. King were said to have been much more widespread than had previously been reported.

The former agent, Arthur Murtagh, a 51-year-old lawyer now practicing in Constable, N.Y., told the New York Times that important figures in the FBI even tried to persuade community leaders in Atlanta that they should not attend a banquet that was held to honor Dr. King after he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. The persuasion was said to have included a warning that the bureau had derogatory information about Dr. King that might eventually embarrass those who attended the banquet.

In reflecting on the electronic surveil-

lance of Dr. King, Murtagh said, "From all the things I saw, it appeared to me to be a 'get King' movement in the bureau. It was triggered by Hoover's hatred of King as a result of King's criticism of the bureau back in '62 and '63."

Murtagh retired from the bureau in September 1971 after 21 years, including 11 years in the Atlanta office. His account to the Times has been confirmed in interviews with various independent sources.

The fact that Dr. King's telephone was tapped has been well established. It was disclosed in 1968 while Sen. Robert F. Kennedy campaigned for the Democratic presidential nomination.

After Kennedy's murder in June 1968, his former associates said that the tap was installed when Kennedy, as attorney general, acquiesced in 1963 to J. Edgar Hoover's repeated demands for authority to tap. Hoover had argued that Dr. King had associations with subversive groups who sought to use the civil rights movement against the best interests of the United States.

In 1969, the tap on Dr. King was further described briefly in court hearings involving the draft violation conviction of Muhammad

P. 1A

Atlanta Constit:

Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 5/21/73
Edition: Morning
Author: (NYT)
Editor:
Title: COMINFIL
SCLC

Character: SCLC

or
Character: 100-571
Character: ATLANT

100-106670

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-8-81 BY SP4JRM/LL
6076

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ali, then the world heavyweight boxing champion.

These brief glimpses made it clear that the tap was instituted in October 1963 and was continued at least into 1965. There were suggestions that it lasted until 1968, when Dr. King was assassinated. The bureau has never given any information about the taps.

"Martin Luther King became the No. 1 bureau interest as far as the Atlanta office was concerned," Murtagh said. The former agent was a member of the 15 man group assigned to the security squad, and it was this group that conducted the electronic surveillance of Dr. King, Murtagh said.

Murtagh, who describes himself as one of a half-dozen liberals who survived in the bureau to reach retirement age, said he is now preparing his notes to write a book on his experiences.

Murtagh said he retired from the bureau on the first day he was eligible. He was very critical of the bureau in the interviews, which were held at his home.

He said that he could not offer proof, but that he believed completely that Hoover, as bureau director, sought the authority to tap King's phones in order to get information to destroy the civil rights leader and silence his criticism of the bureau's alleged failures to investigate the complaints of Negroes against white law enforcement officers in Albany, Ga., from 1961 to 1963.

Murtagh would not name agents who took part in the surveillance. He said that he believed they had been taking orders and that to name them now would cause them undeserved embarrassment. He said he had not taken part in the surveillance because he had told the supervisor in charge that he believed the tap was illegal.

When asked to explain how he could enforce such a refusal in a highly disciplined organization such as the FBI, Murtagh said that he had become known as a critic of some activities and that his work in the Atlanta office was valuable to the agent assigned to direct the office.

He was the paymaster and "control" for a network of undercover informers who were "in place" in black organizations that were growing in importance at that time. He said, for example, that he was able to learn almost anything he wanted to know about the operation of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Dr. King headed.

Murtagh said that he once challenged the agent who ran the surveillance to say whether there was justification for the contention that Dr. King was involved with subversives — the justification for the telephone tap. He quoted the agent as replying, "I would try to tell others that there was, but I wouldn't try to tell it to you."

Murtagh said that the extent of the electronic surveillance was never well understood outside limited circles within the bureau. He said that it went on for at least three years, and that more than 5,000 telephone conversations were monitored.

Previously published accounts of the telephone tap have indicated that only three telephones were involved — those in Dr. King's home, at the SCLC offices in Atlanta, and at an office in New York that was used by the person that Hoover had argued was a subversive attempting misuse Dr. King. It was this contention that caused Robert Kennedy to approve the telephone tap.

Murtagh said that telephones all over the United States were tapped and that it

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

was not uncommon for the Atlanta bureau to discover that it had monitored a call and that the other end of the call had been monitored by a different listening post.

"The surveillance was massive and complete," Murtagh said. "He couldn't wiggle. They had him."

Sources in Washington confirmed the broad outlines of Murtagh's description. These sources confirmed that when Dr. King left Atlanta, the FBI electronic surveillance went with him and that his telephones in hotels in other cities were tapped, with reports of information derived from these taps fed into Washington as was the Atlanta data.

In another part of his interview, and again in a way that avoided the use of names, Murtagh said that after Dr. King won the Nobel Peace Prize, the bureau made a well-orchestrated attempt to undermine the success of the banquet that was held in Dr. King's honor in Atlanta.

Murtagh said that persons who understood his critical attitude toward the bureau's activities in the civil rights field told him that an agent from the Atlanta office and one of the top officials from Washington headquarters had called on two religious leaders and on the late Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, to attempt to persuade them not to attend the banquet.

Murtagh would not name the agent or the headquarters official. But he said that the morning after the Washington man arrived at the Atlanta office, the agent said to Murtagh, "We're going to get him today. Hoover is going to take care of King today."

Murtagh said that the bureau had agents assigned to be the contact men for persons such as newspaper editors and that the man he quoted had been the contact for McGill. This agent took the Washington man to see McGill and the next day told Murtagh, "I guess McGill will be taking care of King." But the editor made no attack on Dr. King.

While the death of McGill and the refusal of Murtagh to name the agents made it impossible to corroborate his story, an interview with Eugene Patterson, former editor of The Constitution, produced a recollection that parallels the story told by Murtagh.

Patterson, now president and publisher of the St. Petersburg, Fla., Times, said that in the spring of 1964 he was called on by an FBI agent, whom he would not name.

"You people have been giving support to Martin Luther King," Patterson quoted the agent as saying. "Don't you owe it to your readers to tell them what kind of man he is? Our information is that while he poses as a great moral leader, he is running around with women. Don't you think your readers ought to know this?"

"I told him we didn't run a keyhole-peeking newspaper," Patterson remembered saying. "I told him that kind of thing had nothing to do with the civil rights movement."

Patterson said the agent told him that Dr. King would meet a woman at an airport in Florida that weekend, and insisted that The Constitution send a reporter and photographer to record the meeting.

Patterson refused. Some days later, the agent returned and again insisted that "he couldn't understand why a newspaper would not print the news if we give it to you," Patterson said.

A day or so later, according to Patterson, the agent called and said, "Our information is that the meeting is off so it's a good thing you didn't send anybody down there."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

TO : MR. E. S. MILLER

DATE: May 25, 1973

FROM : MR. G. C. MOORE *GLM/RS*

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz

1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

Mr. Bell ☒
Mr. Baker ☐
Mr. Callahan ☐
Mr. Cleveland ☐
Mr. Conrad ☐
Mr. Gebhardt ☐
Mr. Jenkins ☐
Mr. Marshall ☐
Mr. Miller, E.S. ☒
Mr. Soyars ☐
Mr. Thompson ☐
Mr. Walters ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Baize ☐
Mr. Barnes ☐
Mr. Bowers ☐
Mr. Herington ☐
Mr. Conmy ☐
Mr. Mintz ☐
Mr. Eardley ☐
Mrs. Hogan ☐

The purpose of this memorandum is to furnish you information developed by a file review regarding allegations of former Special Agent (SA) Arthur Murtagh in "The New York Times" 5/21/73.

My memorandum 5/23/73 indicated Murtagh alleged important figures in the FBI tried to persuade community leaders in Atlanta, Georgia, they should not attend a banquet honoring King, with the warning that the Bureau had information about King that might eventually embarrass those who attended. He alleged that an Agent in Atlanta told him a top official from Washington called on two religious leaders and the late Ralph McGill, editor of the "Atlanta Constitution," to try to persuade them not to attend.

The attached copy of a memorandum from former Assistant to the Director W. C. Sullivan to A. H. Belmont dated 1/21/65 indicates that Sullivan did talk at least twice with McGill and discussed that subject and that McGill was to contact three religious leaders.

"The New York Times" article also indicated that Eugene Patterson, former editor of the "Atlanta Constitution," produced a recollection that a Special Agent of the FBI attempted in the Spring of 1964 to have Patterson expose King's running-around with women while posing as a moral leader.

The attached memorandum W. C. Sullivan to A. H. Belmont dated 1/16/64 captioned "Communist Party, USA, Negro Question; Communist Influence in Racial Matters, IS - C," possibly pertains to this recollection by Patterson. We have located no reference that Patterson was subsequently utilized as the memorandum indicated that he could be.

CEG:ekw

(5)

Enclosures

CONTINUED - OVER

100-106670

84 JUN 5 1973

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DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JUM/LL

6071

REC-8

100-106670-3947

10 JUN 1 1973

3. Glass

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Ralph McGill died in February, 1969.

Patterson was editor of the "Atlanta Constitution" from 6/60 to 9/68 when he became Managing Editor of the "Washington Post." He is reportedly now President and Publisher of the "St. Petersburg, (Florida), Times." He was a member of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission and was named Vice Chairman of that commission by President Johnson in 1968.

ACTION:

For information.

CEG/RS

~~7~~
ask

EM/urw

H20

gfr

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 RML/K

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 21, 1965

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

This morning [redacted] and a long-time admirer of the Director, dropped by the office to discuss with me Martin Luther King, Jr. With Bureau approval, I had previously given [redacted] some of the basic facts concerning King's connections with communism [redacted]

[redacted] told me that on being advised of the facts concerning King, he has remained completely silent. As a result, he is being questioned by associates [redacted] as to why he is not speaking out in favor of King and [redacted]

[redacted] said that he would never disclose a confidence and, therefore, his only reply is that he no longer is an admirer of Martin Luther King. Further, he has talked with some other men who have told him of their knowledge of King [redacted] and their concern about it. In view of this, he is free to speak a little bit more in detail and says he has done so for it can be attributed to the men with whom he has spoken.

[redacted] said that these men are [redacted] He told me that [redacted] advised him without being questioned about King that he is aware of King [redacted] told [redacted] that he considers King to be a very dangerous man to the civil rights movement and that something should be done about it. [redacted] told [redacted] that he has never been an admirer of King's although he thinks King has done some good things; that a few months ago he began hearing very disturbing stories about King [redacted] believes that King should be maneuvered out of the civil rights field or else he will do it serious damage. [redacted] likewise informed [redacted] that he had heard some time ago about King [redacted] is very disturbed over it and wishes something could be done but he has no specific course to recommend.

[redacted]

Enclosure sent 1-22-65
WCS:lml (7)

94-18048
RECORDED
1965

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

[REDACTED] b7(c)
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] told me that [REDACTED] are also quite active in support [REDACTED] for King. He said that he is certain that not one of these three is aware of King [REDACTED] I told him that in view of what [REDACTED] had told him, he might want to explore very confidentially and discreetly the subject matter with these three men. He said he would do this.

[REDACTED] told me that he thinks it is too late now, especially in view of the [REDACTED] to prevent the banquet from taking place. [REDACTED] said he would do what he could to encourage key people to limit their praise and support of King as much as possible.

[REDACTED] also told me that he is taking steps [REDACTED] to get key Negro leaders to unite in opposition to King and to gradually force him out of the civil rights movement if at all possible.

[REDACTED] said that he would like to have President Johnson know three things-- (1) that from diverse sources he has learned of [REDACTED] Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and his deceiving of sincere, good people in this Nation who have been supporting King; (2) that he regrets greatly that the banquet is being given in King's honor next week in Atlanta but that it has gone so far that it is probably not possible to head it off; and (3) that he believes that the very best thing that could happen would be to have King step completely out of the civil rights movement and public life for he feels that if this is not done, sooner or later King will be publicly exposed and this will do irreparable harm to the civil rights movement in which [REDACTED] others are so interested and have worked so hard for, and likewise, it will do injury to different citizens of the country who have been supporting King not knowing that he [REDACTED]

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

[REDACTED] said that if he had had time to see President Johnson before leaving Washington, he would have told him these three things, but that he wanted the Director to know that he is free to quote him on these three points to the President and free to put all three things in any communication that goes to the White House from the Bureau.

It is very refreshing to meet a man of [REDACTED] stature [REDACTED] who is so sincere and honest and desirous of doing the right thing. He is a very admirable man. Repeatedly, [REDACTED] told me that he will continue to stay with this problem and to think about it, hoping that he will devise some plan or course of action that will help to take King out of public life. [REDACTED] told me in a visibly disturbed manner that this problem centering around King has caused him to wake up at night from time to time and he is very upset over it. [REDACTED] explained that while he has never been close to King or an active supporter thereof, he has been completely identified and very active in furthering civil rights and better conditions for the Negroes. He thinks that King's behavior now known to him when publicly exposed will do irreparable damage to such social causes that he and others have been sponsoring throughout a lifetime.

RECOMMENDATION:

Enclosed will be found a letter to the White House setting forth [REDACTED] discussion for approval and forwarding. Inasmuch as [REDACTED] mentioned only the President's getting this information, we do not contemplate any further dissemination.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: 1/16/64

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Forsyth
1 - Mr. Ryan

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Yesterday afternoon (1/15/64) I talked on the telephone with our Atlanta Office and at that time spoke with SA [redacted] who is working on the Martin Luther King case. [redacted] advised me that he is a very close personal friend of [redacted]

[redacted] Realizing what a scoundrel King is, [redacted] began to think about possible ways and means of exposing King which would be of benefit to the Bureau. While talking to [redacted] on other matters, [redacted] theorized with [redacted] about men of questionable character in public life and did [redacted] think they should be exposed. [redacted] took a strong stand on the matter and said it would be a public service if some people were exposed. Of course, no reference at all was made to King by [redacted] said that knowing [redacted] personally and getting his views indirectly on this general subject matter leads [redacted] to believe that if at any time in the future the Bureau would want to utilize [redacted] and [redacted] it could be done very securely.

I thanked [redacted] for his interest in this matter and told him that this type of thing would be handled out of the Bureau headquarters and that if we thought this particular person could be utilized he would be advised but to take no action until that time.

ACTION:

For the record.

100-3-116

1 - 100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

WCS:eeb (8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JAM/6074

74 FEB 2 1964

22 JAN 29 1964

August 30, 1972

100-106670-3948

Waxahatchie, Texas 75165

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JRM/LL

6076

Dear [REDACTED]

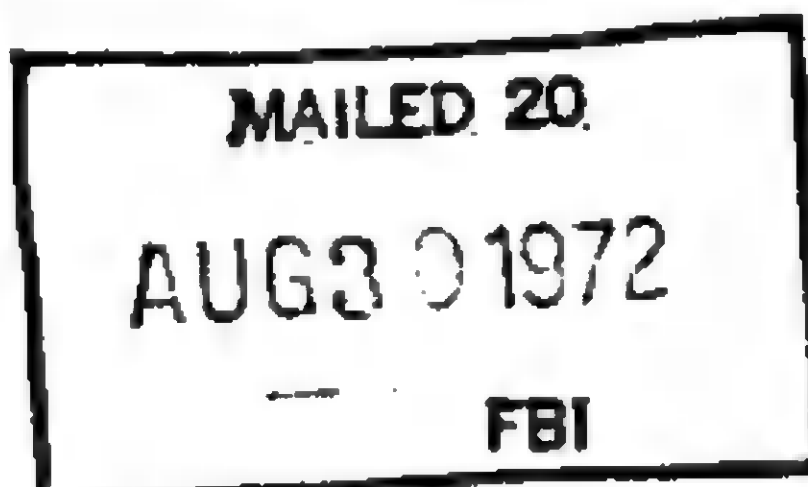
I have received your letter of August 24th.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, information concerning the alleged communist affiliations of Martin Luther King, whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of a Department of Justice order regarding all matters of a confidential nature. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

L. Patrick Gray III

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director



NOTE: Based on available information, correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

jkbl:la (3)

Felt _____
Baker _____
Bates _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Jenkins _____
Marshall _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Ponder _____
Soyars _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. _____
Mr. _____

57 SEP 5 1972

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Wafahake Texas
Aug 24 1972

To Federal Bureau Investigation

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Dear Sir

Would you or could you
tell me if Martin Luther King
was a member of the Communist
Party or was connected with it
in any way.

Thanking you for this information
Sincerely yours

Truly

ack
8-25-72

[REDACTED]

7516567(4)

Wafahake Texas

Ag

NH
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP-4 JRM/LL
6076

CORRESPONDENCE
in file

100-156170-3948

AUG 30 1972

~~SECRET~~

SUPPLEMENTAL CORRELATION SUMMARY

(See Correlation Summaries dated 9/28/60, 2/5/62, 1/18/63, 4/2/65 and 7/10/67 filed as 100-106670-11; 23; 110; 1095; 3014 respectively)

Main File No: 100-106670

Date: 6/9/72

See Also: 9-41768 9-48077 157-1659
9-43168 44-13605 157-2827
9-43486 44-19780 157-4801
9-43527 44-25759 157-5685
9-43553 44-38861 157-6402
9-44568 63-8460 157-8763
9-45382 69-743 157-12709
9-45654 149-3070 173-207
9-46124 149-3887 173-642
9-47441 157-667
9-47597 157-929

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
EXTENDED BY SP4 JMY/LH
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 4-28-81
6076

Subject: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Date Searched: 1/14/72

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as:

King, Martin Luther Jr.
King, Luther
King, M.
King, M. L.
King, M. Luther

King, Martin
King, Martin L.
King, Martin Luter
King, Martin Luthur
King, Michael

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except any indicated at the end of this summary under the heading REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY. References indicated in the block as SI contain the same information as the foregoing serial although the information may have been received from a different source.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. IT IS DESIGNED TO FURNISH A SYNOPSIS OF THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN EACH REFERENCE, AND IN MANY CASES THE ORIGINAL SERIAL WILL CONTAIN THE INFORMATION IN MORE DETAIL.

Analyst

Supervisory Clerk

Approved

ENCLOSURE

b7(c)

ENCL. BEHIND FILE - SEARCH SLIPS ONLY

Classified by 6080
from GDS Category 3
Indexing 1

JUN 12 1972

ABBREVIATIONS

Add. info.....Additional information appearing in this reference which pertains to Martin Luther King, Jr. can be found in the main file or elsewhere in this summary. This information may have been received from a different source.

SCLC.....Southern Christian Leadership Conference

The following reference pertains to the investigations and/or hearings of the HCUA. Information regarding the civil rights activities of Martin Luther King during May, 1963 was set out in the testimony of an individual.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

157-5-265 ep.83

(27)

b7(D)

[REDACTED] This material contained the names, addresses, identifying data, and photographs of individuals, including Martin Luther King, Jr., who had been arrested or active during the demonstrations at Selma and Montgomery, Ala, in 1965. This information on King has been included in his main file.

157-7782-165 ep.86 Photo
(4)

C [REDACTED] b(1)
[REDACTED] a National Leadership Conference called by the Inter-University Committee For Debate on Foreign Policy (62-110039) was held in Hatch Auditorium at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, 9/10-11/66. The purpose of the conference was described as an

(continued)

(continued)

attempt to bring about a national unification of anti-war and civil rights groups and to decide when the next national protest against the war in Viet Nam would take place. The conference established a new committee known as the November 8 Ad Hoc Committee. It was recommended that Martin Luther King and others be included in the National Steering Committee of the November 8 Ad Hoc Committee and the conference passed this recommendation but noted that many of the individuals named to this Steering Committee were not present at the conference.

62-110039-363 p.15
(6)

[REDACTED]

b (1)

[REDACTED]

100-395934-83 p.7,8
(14)

The Fall, 1966 issue of "Rights", self-described as a publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC)(100-384660), on page 18, set forth a statement by Corliss Lamont, Chairman of the ECLC, concerning the treatment of Arthur Kinoy, Professor at Rutgers Law School, before the HCUA. The statement, in part, was that the treatment of Kinoy involved more than the physical assault upon an individual. The violence was the counterpart of a violence on the part of the right wing, which characterized the assaults upon Dr. Martin Luther King and others for peaceably demonstrating in an effort to achieve racial equality in this country. (Locality not given)

100-384660-806 p.8
(14)

b(2)
b7(1)

100-338862-45 p.D
(13)

b7(c)

The following references appear in the file captioned [REDACTED] and pertain to the Standard Form 57, Application for Federal Employment, dated 1/26/67, wherein [REDACTED] listed an additional reference, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 334 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, President of SCLC.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

140-34806-11 p.2
-13 p.1

(Not Indexed)
(26)

b7(D)

100-16-2207 p.19,22
(12)

b(1)

C [REDACTED] there was no indication whatsoever that Elijah Muhammad (105-24822) contemplated joining or supporting Black Nationalist leaders. He had previously met with Martin Luther King of the SCLC; however, his purpose was to attempt to persuade King and others that he was the only one who had the divine answer to the

(continued)

(continued)

black man's problems and he should be the one to be followed. (No locality given)

c b (1)

b7(D)

105-24822-186 p.14
(22)

c

b(1)

105-163325-103 p.1
(25)

REFERRAL

b7(D)

[redacted] advised that a meeting of Concerned Citizens Committee, a group opposing open housing legislation in the City of Louisville, was held 3/30/67 at Memorial Auditorium in Louisville. At about 7:15 p.m., a group of open housing supporters picketed the main entrance to the auditorium. When they attempted to enter the auditorium the police arrested some of the pickets. After the arrest the pickets left the auditorium but approximately 700 to 800 open housing supporters returned under the leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr. They marched around the auditorium singing "freedom songs".

b7(D)

[redacted] furnished a flyer bearing reprints from Louisville newspapers. One side of the flyer reproduced news articles reporting attacks on Anne McCarthy Braden [redacted] and her husband by Kentucky Governor-elect Louis B. Nunn made during his campaign for the Republican gubernatorial candidacy. In one of Nunn's statements he referred to the association of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Braden and Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. in the Louisville Open Housing demonstrations and alleged "links between subversive groups and the Bradens".

100-388367-68 p.16,24
(14)

The following references in the file captioned "Vietnam Summer" (VS) pertain to the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr. from 3/24/65 to April, 1967 in Alabama and Massachusetts. King and others launched the VS at Cambridge during April, 1967, in opposition to the war in Vietnam and to seek the defeat of President Lyndon Johnson in the following presidential election. The June, 1967 "Newsletter" of the Health Professionals for Peace in Vietnam, Cambridge, urged readers to join the VS program announced by King. At a Michigan CP meeting on 7/9/67 funds for the King sponsored VS program were solicited.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

62-111602-22 ep.1-4
-27 ep.1,3
-35 ep.1
-39 ep.1
-92 ep.3
-97 p.1,21,23,28,35,36
-99 p.1,3-5,17,29

(10X)
(10X)
(10X)
(10X)
(10X)
(10X)
(10X)

b(1)

C [REDACTED] James Kennedy [REDACTED] appeared in the auditorium at Brooks Memorial Union, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Kennedy, in his opening remarks, admitted he was a CP member and his speech concerned the New Left movement. He stated that Martin Luther King and Stokely Carmichael (not identified) were all involved in the New Left movement.

105-123335-45 ep.1
(22X)

[REDACTED]

(C)

b(1)

109-12-250-768 ep.2
(26X)

b7(D)

[REDACTED], advised that George Lincoln Rockwell spoke at the Michigan State University, East Lansing, on 4/20/67. Rockwell warned the students that Martin Luther King was planning to take over the US.

This serial indicated that Rockwell was the self-styled national commander of the National Socialist White Peoples Party (105-70374).

105-70374-4969 p.15
(22)

On 4/26/67, individuals picketed the New Federal Building, St. Louis, Missouri, and one of the pickets was Eugene Tournour who represented the East-West Coordinating Council (EWCC). Tournour stated to source that such demonstrations were occurring all over the US and were under the direction of the Reverend Martin Luther King. [REDACTED]

b7(D)

The serial indicated that the EWCC was ostensibly to coordinate plans and activities of civil rights and peace organizations in St. Louis area.

Add. info.

100-445218-10 p.2,3
(21)

"The Worker", p.1, dated 4/30/67, carried an article entitled "End-the-War Drive By Million-Member Coalition Mapped" by Douglas Archer. The article indicated that Joseph L. Rauh, vice-chairman, Americans for Democratic Action (100-348196), last week announced a national citizens' petition campaign to end the Vietnam war by negotiations now at a press conference at the Hotel Biltmore, NYC. Martin Luther King and others had joined Rauh at the conference.

100-348196-A-"The Worker" p.1 4/30/67
(13)

100-441147-9 p.6,8,18,24
(18)

b7(D)

b7(c)
b7(d)

100-442367-79 ep.38,40
(18)

This reference in the file captioned "The Ukrainian News" (TUN) published in NYC, pertains to articles that appeared in the "TUN" from 4/13/67 to 5/11/67 concerning the activities of Martin Luther King in connection with the protest against the war in Vietnam and the civil rights movement. An article dated 6/8/67 entitled "From The Administration Mail. Dissatisfied Hoover" indicated that John Edgar Hoover has been dissatisfied with the statements of the leaders of the Civil Rights Movements regarding the possibility of outbreak of disturbances in some cities of the US in the summer. This article stated that Hoover had in mind King and others.

100-51459-120 p.26-29,56-58,63
(12)

The following references in the file captioned "Nation of Islam" (NOI) pertain to the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr. from 12/2/66 to 5/12/67 in Georgia, Illinois and Kentucky. Elijah Muhammad, national leader of NOI, had no intentions of joining or supporting other Black Nationalists and criticized King in his work. Muhammad sought out meetings with the Black Nationalist leaders such as King and met them in his Chicago home with the purpose of persuading them that he (Muhammad) was the one who had the "divine" answer to the problem of the Negro. King met with Cassius Clay, heavyweight boxing champion and NOI member, and gave public support to Clay's draft stand. As of 8/31/67, Muhammad was desirous of meeting again with King at his residence in Chicago. The purpose would be to evidence unity of the Negro.

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

25-330971-7916 p.2
-7983 p.1A,41,42,61,62,88,114,115,
128,129,187
-8102X p.73,74

(5)
(5)
(5)

The 5/24/67 issue of the "Commercial Appeal", Memphis, Tennessee, daily newspaper, page 9, carried an Associated Press story reporting that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., had on 4/23/67, joined in a news conference with pediatrician Dr. Benjamin Spock and Robert Scheer, Editor of "Ramparts" Magazine, and called for a "Vietnam Summer" (VS). The VS would use techniques of the civil rights movement to pressure the Johnson Administration to end the war in Vietnam.

The "Tri-State Defender", Memphis, Tennessee paper, issue of 5/13/67, reported that "Vietnam Summer Project", headed by King, held its first planning session the previous week.

157-7822-2 ep.38,39
(34)

[REDACTED] advised that on 5/9/67 Julia Brown (100-382107) appeared on TV on "The Joe Pyne Show" in Los Angeles. During Brown's interview she said that Rev. M. L. King was a willing worker for the CP, who may not be a communist but had willingly and knowingly worked for their cause, had attended a communist school and had many communist friends and associates. [REDACTED] was concerned that Joe Pyne allowed his guest to smear King and his civil rights movement in the above manner. He also stated that Pyne on his radio program spends a lot of time speaking out against King and his attempts to bring men together in the US. b7

100-382107-203 p.1,2
(42)

[REDACTED] [C] b(1)
Add. info.

100-340922-508 p.9,35
(13)

b(1)

[REDACTED] a leaflet was distributed at the Black Unity and Leadership Conference held at the Southcrest Recreation Center, San Diego, April 14-16, 1967. This leaflet announced the holding of a California Black Conference, May 26-28, 1967, Jefference High School, Los Angeles, California (62-111534) on "Survival of Black People". Martin Luther King would be one of the speakers.

Leaflet enclosed
62-111534-1X p.1; ep.1
(10X)

According to the press (not identified) Dr. Martin Luther King attended the Pacem In Terris II Conference, Geneva, Switzerland on 5/28-31/67. The conference was to create a dialogue or "multilogue" which would ensure communication among nations or ideologies in actual or potential confrontation.

100-391697-693 ep.5
(14X)

[REDACTED] b7(D)
[REDACTED] b7
[REDACTED] advised that he has known [REDACTED] for many years. She used to be a newspaper reporter and corresponded with Martin Luther King and other civil rights leaders.

62-111614-2 p.1
(10X)

The following references in the file captioned "Stockholm Conference on Vietnam" (SCV) set forth information from May, 1967 to 6/16/67 that indicated the sponsors of the SCV scheduled for 7/6-9/67 sought Martin Luther King as the keynote speaker for the opening of the conference. Due to King's heavy commitments in the US. he was listed as a supporter of the conference rather than a participant.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-170331-X1 p.2
-X3 p.2,13
-X6 p.2
-X8 p.2
-X10 p.2

(26X)
(26X)
(26X)
(26X)
(26X)

The "New York Times" dated 6/18/67 carried an article captioned "The Rosenbergs, Did it do any good to take their lives?" The article indicated that 14 years ago, on 6/19/53, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg (65-58236) died in the electric chair in Sing-Sing and their co-defendant Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in jail. The newspaper also contained a picture of Sobell and with the picture asked the question "Morton Sobell - Shouldn't he be free?" Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was listed as one of the Nobel laureates who had asked for Sobell's freedom

65-58236-A-"NY Times" 6/18/67
(11)

b7(D) b7(C)

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were going to participate in the International Seminar to be held in July, 1967, at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, East Africa. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and representatives of the US Civil Rights organizations had been invited by the United Nations to be participants also.

100-446797-3 p.2
(21)

C [REDACTED] b(1) a meeting held at 3030 Imperial Avenue, San Diego, California [REDACTED] where representatives of the "US" (157-5877) made an appearance. At the meeting it appeared that Joe Vinson, Co-Chairman of the San Diego Black Conference, had organized this meeting. Vinson during the course of the meeting stated that "white men should have listened to Martin Luther King, Jr. who stood for non-violence, and so King and non-violence have lost out".

157-5877-7 ep.2
(34)

b(1)

[C]

100-444472-5 p.1
(21)

[REDACTED] advised that the Miami Independent Student Association which was a Miami University sanctioned organization, and as such, sought to bring controversial figures to the university to speak. He attempted to get Martin Luther King and other persons of academic prominence. b7C b7D

77-102640-13 p.8
(11)

[REDACTED] c
109-12-221-1808 p.2
(26)

b(1)

REFERRAL

The following references on Martin Luther King appear in the file captioned "CP, USA". On 3/25/67*King made an address with a proposal to combine the civil rights movement and the peace struggle and was critical of the US policy in Vietnam. CP officials in meetings and affairs from 4/3/67 to 8/31/67 in California, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin praised King's position in his address. CP officials prepared a draft for CP summer projects in connection with anti-war activities. This draft was to be presented to King's organization. They also planned to apply for a grant of \$6,000 from King's group to finance their anti-war activities. The CP officials requested that its members give full support and participation in the Labor Day, 1967, New Politics Conference in Chicago. The New Politics conference was the nucleus for the Freedom and Peace ticket in 1968 which was to sponsor King as a presidential candidate.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-3-7-1967 p.20

(11)

100-3-10-2520 p.6,8,20

(11)

*At Chicago, Illinois

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-3-23-2136 p.5	(12)
100-3-25-2288 p.41,85,91	(12)
100-3-36-1113 p.9,14	(12)
Organization	
100-3-69-11212 ep.2	(12)
Political Activities	
100-3-72-2051 ep.1	(12)
Youth Matters	
100-3-76-2074 ep.7	(12)
Counterintelligence Program	
100-3-104-4031 ep.1	(12)

The following references in the file captioned "National Conference For New Politics" (NCNP) pertain to the activities or scheduled activities of Martin Luther King, Jr. from April, 1967 to 8/31/67 in Georgia, Illinois and Massachusetts. Literature issued by the NCNP indicated it to be a branch of Vietnam Summer, an organization launched by King during April, 1967, at Cambridge, that was opposed to the war in Vietnam. During the planning of the NCNP Convention for 8/31/67 to 9/4/67, in Chicago, the delegates considered using the convention to form a third political party and run King and Dr. Benjamin Spock, the noted baby doctor, for President and Vice President, respectively. As of 8/29/67, a CP member stated that King would not accept the candidacy for President at the convention. King addressed the NCNP opening rally for the convention and criticized the US Government. He also called for an end to the war in Vietnam and did not mention the third party movement.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

62-110985-14 p.1,2	(6)
-59 ep.1,3	(6)
-63 ep.1,2,5	(6)
-70 ep.1	(6)

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

62-110985-98 ep.1	(7x
-117 p.1; ep.3	7x
-128 ep.3	7x
-171 p.1	7x
-183 p.1,5; ep.1,5	7x
-185 p.1	7x
-206 p.1	7x
-261 p.1	7x
-310 ep.1	7x
-341 p.1,2	7x
-396 ep.1	7x
-401 p.2,3,21,22,41	7x
-406 ep.1,2	8x
-420 ep.4	8x
-425 ep.3,14	8x
-435 ep.1	8x
-439 ep.2	8x
-455 ep.16	8x
-458 ep.15	8x
-561 p.9,26,46,80,100,102	(8x

The following references pertain to items that appeared in "Perspectives", publication of the World Council of Peace (100-361031). The July, 1967, No. 7 issue contained an item, "History will record our choice", which quoted Martin Luther King on the subject of combining civil rights with peace. The August - September, 1967 issue, pages 12-13, contained an item "Three American Voices on Vietnam". Dr. Martin Luther King and others were quoted.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-361031-1028 p.3	(14x
-1031 p.2	14x

The following references in the file captioned "Students For A Democratic Society" (SDS) pertain to the activities of Martin Luther King from April, 1967 to 9/3/67 in Illinois. King endorsed the drive Call for a Vietnam Summer, to put 10,000 workers into the field in 1967 to organize and educate individuals against the war in Vietnam, which the SDS aided. King was scheduled to speak on 5/29-30/67 at an SDS sponsored conference in Missouri.

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-439048-2094 ep.1,p.2;ep.5,p.2

(17)

100-439048-23-25 p.1
-26 p.1

(18)
(18)

100-439048-37-80 p.7,26,27

(18)

REFERENCE

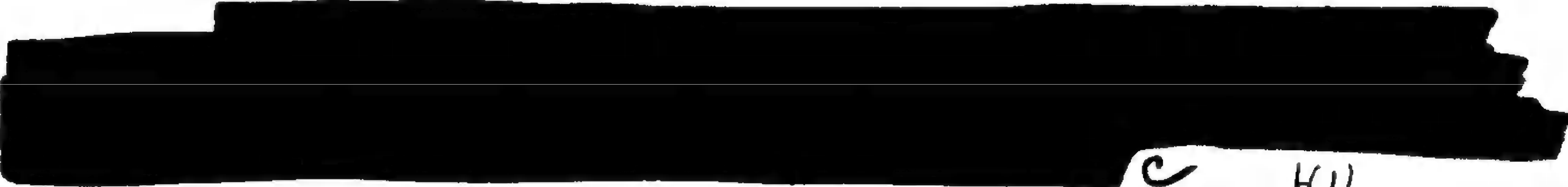
SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-442684-37-64 p.1
-76 ep.1,2,23


(20)
(20)



(continued)

(continued)

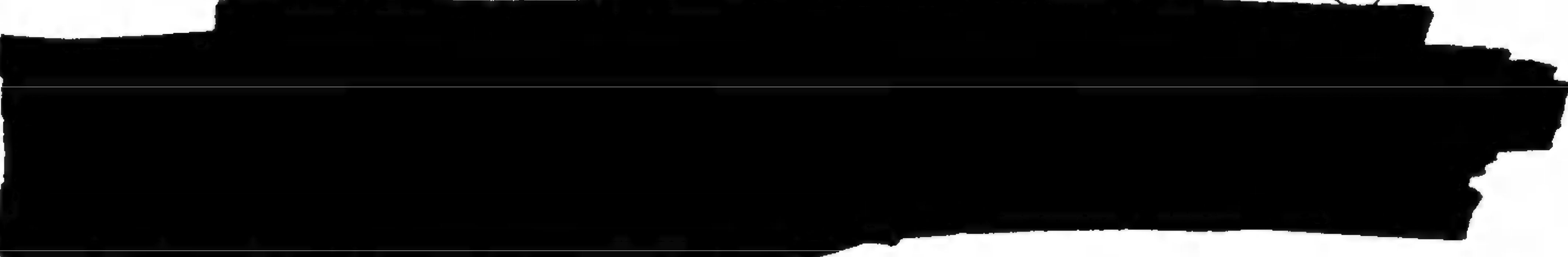
 c b(1)
100-443566-31 p.1,5,6,12
(20)

This reference in the file captioned "Alianza Federal De Mercedes" (Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) indicated that the leader of this group was Reies Lopez Tijerina. On 8/31/67 when Tijerina left Albuquerque to attend the National Conference on New Politics (not identified) in Chicago he stated that they were interested in meeting Martin Luther King, the keynote speaker. As of 9/11/67, Tijerina stated as a gesture of friendship he had asked King to speak to the Alianza in Albuquerque 10/21-22/67, but had not received confirmation of those dates from King.

 b7(D)
105-127538-131 p.1,6,7,8
(22)

 b7(D)
 furnished a document under the name "The American Council Eagle, Post Office Box 42, Markham, Illinois", which was published by the American Council of Human Rights, Inc. (ACHR)(157-8033). The document contained a quiz to end 9/20/67 that listed the name of Martin Luther King and others for individuals to prepare a brief explanation of "who" King and the others were and mail to the ACHR in Markham, Illinois.

157-8033-1 p.5
(34)

 b7(D)
100-448314-1 p.B,12,28-31,35
(21)

The following references pertain to a Negotiation Now (105-167744 statement that was made available on 8/2/67 and 9/28/67 which called for a national citizens campaign for new initiatives to end the war in Vietnam. Martin Luther King, SCLC, Atlanta, was listed as a sponsor of the statement.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-167744-10 ep.2
-18 ep.2

(25)
(25)

[REDACTED]

C

b(1)

REFERRAL

100-338899-128 p.1,2; ep.3
(13)

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

On 10/12/67, [REDACTED] presented himself at the Chicago Office of the FBI. He advised that he considered Martin Luther King as "Jesus" but stated that he was crazy because he advocated non-violence.

157-8190-1 ep.12
(34)

SAs advised that on the evening of 10/17/67, a music concert was presented at the Sam Houston Coliseum, Houston, Texas, with Harry Belafonte being the principal entertainer. Also appearing on the program was Martin Luther King. Literature was passed out at the entrance to the Coliseum by members of the United Klans of America, Inc., (157-370). The literature included a pamphlet entitled "The Ugly Truth About Martin Luther King". The pamphlet pertained to King's CP associates and activities.

Pamphlet enclosed
157-370-19-134 ep.1-4
(34)

The following references in the file captioned "Stop The Draft Week, October, 16-21, 1967" indicate that Martin Luther King on 10/15/67, by telegram, expressed his regrets to individuals at the rally to protest US policy in Vietnam held at the East Los Angeles College, Los Angeles, California, that he was not able to attend. King spoke at the University of Houston, Houston, Texas on 10/17/67 at the Harry Belafonte concert. The purpose of the Belafonte concert was to benefit King's SCLC. King's speech concerned the Vietnam war and he compared the sums of money spent on the war to the amounts spent to alleviate the condition of the Negro in America. Before the concert began members of the United Klans of America, Inc. distributed a pamphlet entitled "The Ugly Truth About Martin Luther King" to individuals arriving.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

25-558874-329 ep.1-5 (pamphlet enclosed)
-360 ep.3

(5)
(5)

The following references in the file captioned "Spring Mobilization Committee To End The War In Vietnam" (SMC); "National Mobilization Committee To End The War In Vietnam" (NMC) pertain to the activities or scheduled activities of Martin Luther King, Jr. from February, 1967 to 10/22/67 in Illinois and New York. King participated in meetings and demonstrations that were sponsored by SMC protesting the US policy toward Vietnam. The CP and other subversive elements lent full support to these demonstrations. The CP indicated that the merger of the CP and the civil rights movement as an arm to the peace movement would be symbolized by the participation of King. On 4/15/67, King led a SMC demonstration from Central Park to the United Nations Plaza where he spoke attacking the US Policy in Vietnam. King was scheduled to deliver a formal request to the President for an end to the war in Vietnam; his name was suggested as a possible third party candidate at the SMC, WDC Conference on 5/20-21/67; he was scheduled to speak at Youth Day Expo '67 on 8/6/67 in Montreal, Canada and was on the speakers panel for the planned demonstrations for 10/20-22/67 in WDC.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

62-111181-257 ep.3,5
-277 ep.14
-401 ep.5
-418 ep.2
-488 ep.1
-591 ep.2
-611 ep.2

(8)
(8)
(8)
(8)
(9)
(9)
(9)

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

62-111181-626 ep.1
-634 ep.1
-711 ep.1-3
-732 ep.8
-766 ep.1
-787 ep.2,5
-797 ep.14
-818 ep.2,4,5,10,17,33,37,39,40
-979 p.14,15
-1006 ep.3

(9)
(9)
(9,40)
(9)
(9)
(9)
(9)
(9)
(9)
(9)
(41)

[REDACTED] b7(D)
[REDACTED], advised [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Conference on the Status of Soviet Jews (CSSJ), 16 East
85th St., NYC. [REDACTED] advised that Martin Luther King, Jr. was one of
the sponsors of CSSJ and in succeeding years the CSSJ had sponsored
various initiatives seeking to illuminate the problem of Soviet anti-
Semitism.

100-3-104-34-1648 p.2
(12)

[REDACTED] b7(D)
[REDACTED] advised that on 12/26/67, a
Freedom and Peace Rally to commemorate the 33rd day of Dick Gregory's
(100-440423) "black fast" was held in Carter Temple, C.M.E. Church,
7841 South Wabash, Chicago. During the course of the rally, Gregory
issued a series of demands that the City of Chicago would have to meet
if the city expected to have the Democratic National Convention in Chicago
in August, 1968. One of the demands was the lifting of an injunction
limiting demonstrations by the Reverend Martin Luther King.

Add. info.

100-440423-173 p.23,24
(18)

The following references pertain to books and articles written
about the life and civil rights activities of Martin Luther King, Jr.
as listed below:

DATE AND
PUBLICATION

CAPTION

REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

1968

"Martin Luther King, Jr."

Bureau Library
(4)

(continued)

(continued)

DATE AND PUBLICATION	CAPTION	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
-	"Martin Luther King, Jr., A Profile"	62-46855-786 p.1 (6)
-	"Martin Luther King, Jr.: His Life, Martyrdom, and Meaning for the World"	62-46855-661 p.1 (6)

A SA on 1/10/68 observed a press conference in the Washington Room of the Willard Hotel, 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., WDC, at which Kathy Wilkerson, Regional Organizer of the Washington-Baltimore Students for a Democratic Society (14-2941), read "A Call to Resistance". The leaflet that contained "A Call to Resistance" also contained a Resist Statement pertaining to the support of men who have been indicted for draft resistance. Martin Luther King was a signer of the Resist Statement.

Leaflet enclosed
14-2941-74 ep.3
(5)
SI 105-169131-17 ep.4
(25)

b7(D)

advised [REDACTED] meeting of the Black United Front (BUF) (157-8471) members, they outlined the BUF position with regard to Martin Luther King's Washington Spring Project. The BUF members took the position to support the issues that King spoke of in his campaign to better the conditions of Black people.

Add. info.

157-8471-5 p.3; ep.2
(36)

The following references in the file captioned "Cominfil of Southern Christian Leadership Conference" (SCLC) pertain to the activities of Martin Luther King, President of SCLC, from 1966 to February, 1968, in numerous states throughout the US, and WDC. King participated in SCLC Executive Staff meetings, demonstrations, conferences and affairs of SCLC where he provided leadership in handling personal matters, [REDACTED]

(continued) b7(D)

(continued)

[REDACTED] b7
On 4/4/67, King spoke at a fund raising meeting for the SCLC and urged everyone in the US to become conscientious objectors to military service.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-438794-1813 p.1	(15)
-1849 p.1	(15)
-1866 p.1,2; ep.1,2	(15)
-1871 ep.1	(15)
-1873 p.1,2,4,6,8,11,13-17,19,20, 22-30,35	(15)
-1882 ep.1	(15)
-1897 ep.1	(15)
-1911 p.1,2,6-10,12-14	(15)
-1928 p.1-3	(15)
-1937 ep.1	(15)
-1950 ep.1,2	(16)
-1965 ep.1	(16)
-1974 ep.1	(16)
-1993 p.1; ep.1-3	(16)
-2001 p.1; ep.1	(16)
-2018 p.1	(16)
-2051 ep.1	(16)
-2066 p.1,2; ep.1,2	(16)
-2068 p.1,2,5,10-13,15	(16)
-2073 p.5A	(16)
-2083 p.1-19,21,22,24,25,27-30	(16)
-2089 p.1; ep.1	(17)
-2090 p.2; ep.1	(17)
-2092 ep.2	(42)
-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 3/17/67	(17)

The "New York Times", 2/3/68, carried an article entitled "Clerics Rebuffed On A Protest Site" that indicated the US Army had rejected the request of a group of antiwar churchmen to hold a memorial service at the amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, to honor "the suffering" of Americans killed in Vietnam. The sermon was to have been delivered by Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,

(continued)

(continued)

head of the SCLC and a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, who had spoken in strong moral terms against the Vietnam war. The memorial service sponsored by the Committee of Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam (100-447230) was now planned to be held outside the cemetery gates with King as preacher.

100-447230-A "NY Times" 2/3/68
(21)

The following references in the file captioned "Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam" (CLCAV) pertain to the activities of Martin Luther King from 4/11/67 to 2/6/68 in New York and WDC. On 4/11/67 King accepted a position with the CLCAV and during a press conference on 1/12/68 King announced the CLCAV demonstration for 2/5-6/68 in WDC in which he participated.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-170160-5 p.2
-7 p.1; ep.1
-9 p.1; ep.1
-26 ep.1
-27 ep.2
-28 p.1

(25)
(25)
(25)
(25)
(25)
(25)

b7(D)

100-446958-3 ep.3,6
(21)

The Congressional Record (66-1731) dated 2/12/68 under the caption "House" on pages H1039-H1040 indicated that Congressman Herlong, (D) Florida, spoke concerning the demonstration planned by Martin Luther King to be held in WDC in the summer. He stated as it was his usual policy, the Reverend King piously pontificates that the demonstration would be nonviolent but there would be civil disobedience. When violence occurs King sanctimoniously retreats to his ivory tower, after having ignited the fires that cause violence.

Congressional Record enclosed
66-1731-3235 p.1 encl.
(11)

The "Washington Post Times Herald" dated 2/14/68 carried an article captioned "King's Plan To Protest Is Decried". In the article L. Brent Bozell (62-100956) warned members of the WDC Bar Association that if Martin Luther King's poor peoples' camp-in in Washington, April, 1968, was permitted to succeed, it would have a devastating effect on law enforcement across the country.

62-100956-A "Wash. Post Times Herald"
(6) 2/14/68

The following references in the file captioned "Demonstrations Protesting United States Intervention In Vietnam" pertain to the activities or planned activities of Martin Luther King from 3/25/67 to 2/15/68 in Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts and New York. King led participation in demonstrations, spoke advocating a cease fire in Vietnam claiming the US as the aggressor, and initiated the 1967 Vietnam Summer Program which called for an organizing effort to end the war in Vietnam. The CP and other organizations were successful in the merger of the civil rights forces of King with the peace forces agitating against US policy in Vietnam and they supported King for President on the 1968 independent peace ticket. On 8/6/67 King was scheduled as featured speaker for Youth Day at Expo '67 in Montreal, Canada, and was also scheduled to speak at a demonstration in WDC on 2/5-6/68 sponsored by Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, a group which opposed US policy in Vietnam.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-138315-5823 p.1,2
-5924 p.1; ep.1
-5992 p.7
-5997 p.1,11,20,60,61
-6210 p.5,87,90,101

(23)
(23)
(23)
(23)
(23)

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-138315-6219	p.11	(23)
-6836	ep.3	(23)
-7095	p.1,5,6,11,15,26,35	(23)
-7108	p.41,76,79-81,94	(23)
-7164	p.21,22	(23)
-7221	p.1	(23)
-7400	p.8,13	(23)
-8064	p.33,58	(24)
-8475	p.41,126	(24)
-8692	p.31,36,117,118,151,152,157, 158,194	(24)
-8729	p.2; ep.4	(24)
-8770	p.1; ep.1,2	(24)
-8940	p.1	(24)
-9005	ep.1	(24)
-9037	p.2	(24)
-9192	ep.2	(24)
-A	"Atlanta Constitution" 8/12/67	(24)
-A	"Washington Evening Star" 11/11/67	(24)

100-3-114-1112 ep.3
(12)

2-1423-128 p.2
(5)

The following references in the file captioned "Racial Matters" pertain to the activities from 3/12/67 to 2/25/68 of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. King, head of the SCLC, traveled throughout the US, speaking, organizing and leading demonstrations demanding equal rights for Negroes. King and other Negro ministers were arrested in Birmingham on 10/30/67 and began serving five-day jail sentences resulting from the 1963 contempt of court convictions. From January, 1968, King was active in planning and urging individuals to participate in his SCLC Washington Spring Project for April, 1968 in WDC. Also set forth was information regarding racial disturbances that occurred from 4/4/68 to 4/7/68 in Chicago, Alexandria, Louisiana and WDC as a result of King's assassination. Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of SCLC, issued a proclamation in WDC declaring 1/15/70, the birthday of King, a people's holiday.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

157-6-888 p.1	(27)
-933 p.2,4	(27)
-1174 p.6,7	(27)
-2349 p.1,3	(27)
157-6-2-2294 p.1	(27)
-2312 p.1	(27)
-2313 p.1,2	(27)
-2399 ep.2	(27)
157-6-4-2751 ep.1	(27)
-2784 p.1; ep.1-3	(28)
-2787 p.1	(28)
-2788 p.1	(28)
-2789 p.1	(28)
-2790 p.1	(28)
-2792 p.1	(28)
-2796 p.1	(28)
-2797 p.1; ep.1	(28)
-2799 p.1	(28)
-2805 p.1	(28)
-2806 p.1	(28)
-2808 p.1	(28)
-2812 p.1	(29)
-2813 p.1	(29)
-2814 p.1	(29)
-2816 p.1	(29)
-2817 p.1-3	(29)
-2820 p.1; ep.1	(29)
-2822 p.1; ep.1,2	(29)
-2824 p.1; ep.1	(29)
-2825 p.1; ep.1	(29)

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-6-5-766 ep.1	(29)
157-6-9-4192 p.5,6	(29)
-4300 ep.7,9,25	(29)
-4561 p.1,2	(30)
-4650 p.10	(30)
-6410 p.1; ep.1,5,10	(30)
157-6-10-907 ep.1	(30)
-1038 p.1	(30)
-1065 p.1,2; ep.1,2,4	(30)
-1096 ep.5	(30)
105-6-11-772 ep.3	(30)
-784 p.1; ep.1-3	(30)
157-6-13-273 p.1; ep.1,2	(30)
157-6-15-2171 ep.9	(30)
157-6-19-383 p.4	(31)
-419 p.2	(31)
157-6-27-582 ep.7	(31)
-604 p.2; ep.3-9	(31)
-606 p.1	(31)
-612 p.2; ep.3	(31)
-613 ep.6	(31)
-676 p.1	(31)
-677 p.1	(31)
-678 ep.5,6	(32)
-685 ep.5-7,9	(32)
-730 ep.30,35	(32)
-783 ep.2	(32)
-825 ep.6,8,9	(32)
157-6-29-1104 ep.15,18,21	(32)
157-6-33-5064 ep.1,2	(32)
157-6-34-1971 p.1	(32)
-2906 p.1	(32)
157-6-37-2637 ep.18	(32)
-2776 ep.4	(32)

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-6-39-1022 ep.1	(33)
157-6-41-2242 ep.1,2	(33)
157-6-42-1100 ep.1	(33)
157-6-46-347 ep.2	(33)
157-6-47-991 ep.2,61	(33)
157-6-49-2685 p.1	(33)
157-6-50-483 ep.4	(33)
157-6-52-1223 ep.1	(33)
157-6-53-1051 ep.1	(33)
-1052	(33)
-1080 ep.4,8-11,24,32,36,37,38-50,71	(33)
-1246 ep.4	(33)
-1271 ep.1-6	(34)
157-6-54-2737 p.2; ep.2,4	(34)
157-6-61-1457 ep.5,20	(34)
-1573 ep.1,2	(34)

The following references in the file captioned "Congress of Racial Equality" (CORE) pertain to the activities from 1964 to March, 1968 in Alabama, of Martin Luther King, Jr. who was a member of CORE's advisory committee. On 4/24/67, Floyd B. McKissick, the National Director of CORE, spoke in NYC and defended King and his peace stand. He also pointed out that King would run for President on a peace platform. CORE reportedly took advantage of the tense situation which evolved in Baltimore, Maryland as an aftermath of the assassination of King on 4/4/68

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-225892-1035 ep.7,10	(13)
100-225892-1-3 ep.2	(13)
100-225892-10-30 p.6,7	(13)

100-332067-51 p.2
(13)

REFERRAL

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-442529-2116	p.1A,3,11,32-40,42-51,53-59,67	(18)
-2135	ep.1	(18)
-2136	p.2; ep.1	(19)
-2181	p.1; ep.1	(19)
-2183	p.1,2; ep.1	(19)
-2239	p.1,4-7,11	(19)
-2243	p.1A,6,40,41,45-47,49-54,59	(19)
-2295	p.6,7,9-11	(19)
-2305	p.1-3	(19)
-2348	p.2; ep.1	(19)
-2354	p.1,5-7,10,14	(19)
-2358	ep.1,2	(19)
-2359	p.2; ep.1,2	(19)
-2362	p.1-3,6	(19)
-2363	ep.3	(20)
-2365	ep.1,2	(20)
-2372	ep.1	(20)
-2418	p.1A,2,34-50,54	(20)
-2490	p.1,3-5	(20)
-2503	p.B,1,5,7-11,16	(20)
-2506	p.1	(20)

THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF
ART AND
ARCHITECTURE
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO

Leaflet enclosed
97-3-177 ep.4
(11)

The following references in the file captioned "Washington Spring Project" (WSP) pertain to the activities of Martin Luther King from 1/20/66 to 3/21/68 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi New York, Pennsylvania and WDC. King traveled and participated or was scheduled to participate in SCLC meetings and conferences in connection with planning sessions for WSP and the recruiting of individuals to participate in the WSP, a massive civil disobedience campaign, which was scheduled in April, 1968 in WDC. King's reason for the WSP was an effort to pressure Congress into passing legislation favorable to the Negro.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

157-8428-20 ep.1,2
-33 ep.1,2
-131 ep.1
-137 p.1; ençl.
-138 ep.1,2
-140 ep.1
-148 p.1
-151 ep.1,2
-167 ep.2,3,5
-185 ep.1
-200 ep.1,2
-201 p.2; ep.1-3
-206 p.1-3
-248 ep.1
-263 p.1,2
-281 p.1,2
-294 ep.1,6,7
-320 ep.1,2
-409 ep.1
-418 ep.1,2
-443 p.1,2; ep.1,2
-445 p.1; ep.1,2
-485 p.2,6

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This reference pertains to a meeting on 3/25/68 with Julius Hobson (140-35548) and an official of the Civil Service Commission (CSC) regarding the federal employment phase of Martin Luther King's Poor Peoples' March on 4/22/68. Hobson proposed a delegation meeting before 4/22/68 with the Chairman of the CSC and Commission staff down through Grade 15 with the possibility of King attending. The purpose of the meeting would be to discuss the leadership role of the CSC in promoting equal employment opportunity in the Federal Government.

140-35548-83 p.1-3
(26)

[REDACTED]

105-179625-3 ep.4
(26)

On 3/25/68, [REDACTED] b7(D) furnished petitions in support of H. Rap Brown, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (100-439190), that were circulated in Pittsburgh. The petitions indicated that the US Government had opened a new front in its program against the organizers and spokesmen for Black Liberation. The brunt of the US Government attacks were on H. Rap Brown and others. As part of the attempt to counter the government's repressive policies a statement was drawn up by Martin Luther King, Jr. and others regarding Brown's freedom. King was included in a partial list of signers on this statement.

Add. info.

100-439190-39-18 ep.6,8
(18)

The following references in the file captioned "Sanitation Workers Strike, Memphis, Tennessee" indicated that Martin Luther King appeared in Memphis and addressed a strike supported rally. He left Memphis to go to Mississippi to stimulate support for his 4/22/68 "Poor Peoples' Camp-In" in WDC and was scheduled to return to Memphis on 3/29/68 to lead a massive downtown march in support of the striking workers.

(continued)

(continued)

King was to remain in Memphis until 3/30/68.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

157-9146-X39 ep.1-3,6
-28 ep.2
-29 p.1,2
-31 p.2; ep.1
-33 ep.2
-99 p.1
-106 p.1

(37)
(36)
(37)
(37)
(37)
(37)
(37)

[REDACTED] b7(c) Airlines, Memphis, Tenn., advised of a call on 4/1/68 from a male individual who stated that "your airlines brought Martin Luther King into Memphis and when he comes in again a bomb will go off and he will be assassinated".

149-0-1256 p.1
(27)

Bureau Memo dated 4/7/68 indicated that at 1 p.m. 4/7/68, Attorney General Ramsey Clark appeared on "Meet the Press" and stated that there was no evidence that more than a single person was responsible for Martin Luther King's death. Clark was asked by the guest journalists whether FBI Agents had been assigned to watch King in Memphis. He replied by stating that the Federal Government had no jurisdiction regarding the protection of private citizens and FBI Agents were not assigned to King. He also stated that no decision had been made as to whether King's killer would be prosecuted by Federal or State authorities.

161-297-175 p.1,2
(37)

b7(D)

The following references pertain to information [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
regarding Robert De Pugh, National Coordinator of the Minutemen. De Pugh issued orders that if he went to jail, Martin Luther King and others were to be assassinated. In connection with the assassination De Pugh also stated that in the event there was not a sufficient racial riot condition in the US to start a revolution, the Minutemen would create a revolutionary condition by assassinating King and others.

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

62-107261-13-1 p.9

(6)


105-172567-13 ep.51

(26)

The following references pertain to meetings and affairs that Martin Luther King participated in during 4/8/67 to 5/24/68. King spoke at these functions unless otherwise indicated and his speeches usually concerned civil rights or the war in Vietnam.

DATE	LOCALITY	SPONSOR OR TYPE OF AFFAIR	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
4/8/67 (Scheduled)	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee	(not given)	100-439190-54-17 ep.2 (18)
4/15/67 (Scheduled)	NYC	Demonstration by the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam	25-520132-78 ep.1 (5)
11/11-12/67 (Scheduled)	Chicago, Illinois	National Labor Leadership Assembly for Peace sponsored by the Trade Union Division of Sane, National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy	100-410898-239 ep.2 (14)
2/6/68	WDC	Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam	25-561378-10 p.2,7 (5)
5/24/68 (Scheduled)	Youngstown, Ohio	Negro American Labor Council National Convention	100-432067-705 ep.4 (14)

b(2) b(7)(D)

 furnished a 72-page booklet that contained detailed information regarding agenda and officers of the three-day convention of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC)(100-432067) held 5/24-26/68 in Youngstown, Ohio. This booklet contained photos of persons including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and officers of the NALC.

100-432067-710 ep.25
(14)

[REDACTED] furnished an album, a tribute to Martin Luther King, that was recorded during 1968 in that period of crisis. The album was a recording of radio programs on the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company stations. b7C

Album enclosed
94-52379-27 p.1, encl.
(11)

[REDACTED] wrote a letter dated 1/3/70, to the Bureau and enclosed a pamphlet entitled "The Ugly Truth About Martin Luther King". He requested the Bureau's opinion concerning this pamphlet and also inquired whether King was a communist. b7C

[REDACTED] was advised concerning the confidential nature of the Bureau files.

Pamphlet enclosed
[REDACTED] b2 b7D

The "New York Times" of 3/15/70 carried a review by Ellen Holly (62-113398) of a movie about Martin Luther King, Jr., entitled "King: A Filmed Record--Montgomery to Memphis". The movie was to be shown on the evening of 3/24/70 at 45 theaters in New York and in theaters around the country. Proceeds would go to the Martin Luther King, Jr., Special Fund.

Article enclosed
62-113398-1 ep.1-3
(10)

The following references pertain to leaflets and articles furnished or quoted by private individuals that indicated Martin Luther King, Jr., had attended a CP meeting and had accepted support from CP individuals and/or organizations which gave aid to or espoused communist causes. Some of these leaflets and articles criticized King's religious and civil rights activities. This material was furnished by individuals from Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and North Carolina and covered the period from 7/26/67 to 12/17/70.

REFERENCE

61-9152-275 p.1, encl.

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

(5)

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
61-9152-279 .	(5)
62-104401-3724 p.1; ep.1,2	(6)
157-9633-19 p.50,51	(37)

REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following reference on Martin Luther King was not available during the time this summary was being prepared.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
105-165706-2315 ep.212	(25)

The following references on Martin Luther King and Luther King maintained in the Special File Room of the Records Branch, Files and Communications Division, were not reviewed, and it is not known whether they are identical with the subject of this summary.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
62-90718-1526	(6)
64-330-332	(44)
64-330-240-3078	(11)
64-330-364-124	(11)
64-330-370-48 p.5	(11)
100-438794-2042	(16)

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE

105-67845-21982
-24781
-26340
-27004
-27985 ep.5

~~SECRET~~

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

(22)
(22)
(22)
(22)
(22)

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Although the information is the same it may have been received from different sources.

May 11, 1972

REC-71

EX-109

Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

Dear [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JCM/IL
6076

The letter you sent to Mr. Kleindienst was referred to FBI Headquarters and received here on May 9th. In reply to your request, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to be of assistance in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

L. Patrick Gray III

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

MAILED 3

MAY 11 1972

FBI

Felt _____
Campbell _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Weikert _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no record of correspondent. Street address taken from Zip Code Directory.

mln:la (3)

56 MAY 18 1972

WGL

413

TELETYPE

TRUE COPY

Mr. Kleindienst
Mr. Kleindienst,

I would like to know if you could tell me why
J. Edgar Hoover had Martin Luther King's phone tapped,
or if you could tell me who could. I need this information
to conclude a report that I'm doing. *Sincerely*

Sincerely Your

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JRM/IL
6076

Richard Kleindienst
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

ack
5-11-72
mln:la

Judith, Jud
46205

EX-109

22 MAY 12 1972

TRUE COPY

FEDERAL BU. OF INV.

Mr. Kleindienst,

I would like to know if you
could tell me why J. Edgar Hoover had
Martin Luther King's phone tapped, or if
you could tell me who could use this
information to conclude a report that I am
doing.

Sincerely Yours

CORRESPONDENT

b7(c)

1TC
5-10-72
ga

5-11-72
mlh:la

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JRM/eh

6076

REC-9/100 - 106670-3945
EX-116J

April 24, 1972

[REDACTED]

Highland Park, Illinois 60035

b7(c)
Dear [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-91 BY SP4 RML/L

6076
Your letter of April 17th, with enclosures, has been received. With respect to your comments, information concerning the alleged communist affiliations of Martin Luther King, whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of Department of Justice regulations regarding all matters of a confidential nature.

For your information, at a press conference on November 18, 1964, I stated that Martin Luther King was the most notorious liar in the country. I did so because he had grossly distorted the facts concerning our Special Agents handling civil rights investigations in the South. I have not retracted that statement.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 20

FBI

1 - Chicago - Enclosures (3)

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Campbell _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E. S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Prior cordial correspondence with [REDACTED] last outgoing 5-12-71 thanking her for her support. Nothing derogatory in Bufiles regarding [REDACTED] No prior correspondence with him. "The Real Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr." has been brought to our attention in the past [REDACTED]

JCW:ls (4)

MAY 12 1972

TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Campbell	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Highland Park,
April 17, 1972

6076

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP-4
JRM/LL

Enclosure:

In a matter of the fed-up "silent majority", I let my action speak louder than my words when I closed my account at the First National Bank of Chicago recently after they sponsored a 90-minute documentary eulogizing Dr. Martin Luther King. Much more of this and they will be making his birthday a legal holiday!

I never accused Dr. King of being an out-and-out Communist, but certainly the man was not an apostle of peace, decided which laws he would obey, openly identified with Communists and radicals, had a Communist as an adviser, advocated racism, revolution and civil disobedience, and preached a straight Communist line. In which all that, the worst anyone could get in print against him was the quote of J. Edgar Hoover that Dr. King was a "most notorious liar". It seems to me a more technicality that he did not carry a Communist membership card--he carried the Communist message and has done more harm than good for the negro citizenry.

What disturbs me, therefore, is how you could clear Dr. King of any suspicion and overlook his Communist affiliations as per copy of letter from [redacted] b7(c)

I understand the limitation of the FBI as a fact-finder and not a law enforcer, and I guess I only write this letter out of sheer frustration that more of the facts you uncover are not more widely advertised. In other words, I believe your department should be duty bound to speak out louder and clearer on the dubious connections, backgrounds and motives of the numerous anarchists who are today being treated as heroes.

May I hear from you as to where I can obtain any official report on Dr. Martin Luther King?

Sincerely, [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

EX-116

REC-9

100-106670-3943

30 APR 21 1972

HIGHLAND PARK ILL
60035

EX-116

30 APR 21 1972

b7(c)

William H. Dick, III 60035
April 12, 1972

with the

First National Bank of Chicago
1 First National Plaza
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JRM/LL

I was deeply disappointed in Morris Dees and the First National Bank of Chicago's sponsorship of a film documentary on the life of Martin Luther King. FBI director J. Edgar Hoover called Dr. King a "notorious liar" and was about to divulge the Communist affiliations of Dr. King about the time he was assassinated, and, of course, that had to be aborted. There are countless numbers of negroes who know the real Dr. King was not an apostle of peace but who stirred up violence wherever he went, and who surrounded himself with Communists and accepted Communist funds. #074

I enclose a pamphlet which gives greater detail, although I have had other publications which I gave away previously which were perhaps better read which I had more to read on the subject. However, I am certainly convinced of Dr. King's Communist activities and influences and much want to think you would exonerate such a man, particularly in these hard times when Americans have been deliberately divided on so many vital issues--divided not because answers are honestly sought for, but simply to frustrate and promote conflicts between races, religions, social and political groups, to pave the way for Communist ideology. Our news media is making heroes of all such radicals, even to giving respectability to the Marxist-Leninist sociopolitical program as an answer to all our social ills.

I am so sorry to do this, but wish to withdraw funds on deposit with your bank per enclosed. I am sure this is an insignificant sum to you, but I want no part of any institution which would promote further discord among Americans, knowingly or unknowingly. I believe it is up to each citizen to uphold the best traditions and free enterprise system of our great country or we will soon lose all our precious and hard-won freedoms. This is just my small part in urging to call attention to the dangers which I see.

Sincerely,

b7(c)

Encl: Pamphlet "The Real Dr. Martin Luther King" by Dr. Stuart McBurnie

ENCLOSURE

100-106670-345

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

One First National Plaza/Chicago, Illinois 60670

April 13, 1972

Dear [REDACTED]

I have read your letter of April 11 with more than casual interest. I was well aware of the FBI's inquiry into the question as to whether Martin Luther King had any Communist affiliations and discussed this at some length with senior FBI personnel several years ago during Mr. King's lifetime. Subsequently, I heard indirectly that they had become convinced that he was not a Communist and did not follow the Communist line.

When the television program was offered to us, I again got in touch with the FBI to learn what their ultimate conclusions were and was advised that their examination had indicated that there had been no affiliation and that he was cleared of such suspicion. It was only after this further inquiry that I approved of our using the film.

There is no question but that Mr. King's presence and leadership did serve to focus or give voice to discontent amongst the Negroes. But the discontent was already there and Mr. King led it in essentially non-violent directions. It is my own feeling that had he not asserted this leadership, others might well have directed the Negroes' unhappiness into much more violent forms of expression. As a consequence, I believe that Mr. King effectively called to public attention abuses of which the blacks were suffering and achieved some amelioration of the unjust conditions, and at the same time I think he avoided greater violence that would have resulted from other leadership.

This is a difficult subject and I recognize that others have different opinions. But one of the great advantages of our society is that there is room for differences of opinion and that we can get along peacefully despite such differences.

I am sorry that you felt it necessary to withdraw your deposit from our bank and hope that sometime in the future you may see fit to re-establish the relationship.

With appreciation for your letter,

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
Highland Park, Illinois 60035

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4WR

C
O
P
Y

April 25, 1972

REC-51

EX-109

100-100110-2914

Salina, Kansas 67401

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of April 19th has been received. With respect to your inquiry, at a press conference on November 16, 1964, I stated that Martin Luther King was the most notorious liar in the country. I did so because he had grossly distorted the facts concerning our Special Agents handling civil rights investigations in the South.

MAILED 20

APR 25 1972

FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Based on available information, correspondent not identifiable Bufiles.

JCW:ped (3)

ped

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Campbell _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-87 BY SP4 JAM/LL
6076

1972 TELETYPE UNIT

W/ 13

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Campbell	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Weikart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

April 11, 1972

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

Salina, Kansas 67401

[Handwritten signature]

Dear Sir:

Several years ago, the late Dr. Martin Luther King addressed a speech to a civil rights rally in the capital city. In this address, he used the phrase 'I have a dream...' repeatedly while referring to a classless, peaceful society. Since then, I have been audience to many statements (rumors, as I have no documented source) that you believed Dr. King to be a hypocrite and a liar and that you said as much. Will you please confirm or deny this as to the truth? Thank you sincerely.

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

J

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 RML/wh

EXP. PROC.

37 APR 21 1972

EX-109

FE051

100-106670-3947

[Handwritten notes]
Act 1
4-15-72
JWW

7 APR 21 1972

CORRESPONDENT
TOR

b7(c)

[REDACTED]
Westwood, New Jersey
07675

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

April 3, 1972

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am an educator and an avid J. Edgar Hoover fan and admirer, and I pray you remain at your present post until God calls you up there.

I showed the enclosed pamphlet by Mrs. Julia Brown to some liberal "friends" of mine who say that what she writes is all "bull" and not a word of truth in it. I believe that Martin Luther King was a communist and made a "hero" by the Administration as a tool to calm down black disorders. I also believe that Mr. Martin did help the cause of the black people and he knowingly was used by communists to agitate the blacks and some others against law and order.

God bless and keep you, Mr. Hoover, to continue serving your country for the welfare of all true Americans, some of whom are gullibly trapped in the communist web.

Very respectfully yours,

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JRM/ML
6070

EXP. PROC.

35 APR 4 1972

NOT RECORDED
168 APR 18 1972

Ack
4-7-72 F13

16 APR 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TRUE COPY

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I received your reply to my request concerning Martin Luther King. I'm sorry but your reply did not help me. I am not asking for confidential information of any sort which the FBI has gathered. What I am asking for though, is your own personal opinion. I'm looking for a statement of position like the one you took when you called Doctor King a communist a few years back. If it wasn't confidential to claim he was a communist then why is it confidential to state what your opinion of the man is now.

I hate sounding so forceful but my relatives are actually under the impression that Martin Luther was a evil-doer because of what you said about him. If you refuse to give your opinion, which you have every right to do, you will be alienating today's youth, blacks, minorities, and anyone who is at all "liberal". The Government's failure to tie up loose ends which make it appear distrustful is the prime reason the youth of today are rebelling against the supposed democratic system. For Humanity's sake please respond.

Love + Peace

P.S.

Normally I keep records of all the letters I have written, but when I wrote a letter concerning this matter the first time I unfortunately misplaced my copy, so now I don't have anything to refer back to.

I would like to request that you make a copy of the letter I just spoke about, if you still hold it in your files, and send it to me along with your answer to the first part of this letter. Enclosed is 25¢ for photo-copy

Thanks again

If it's of any help,
you received this letter on Feb. 22, 1972

Frederick Md

21701

REC-47

100-106001-3943
Mr. T. J. 3/20/72
25¢ returned
Jew
JAN 20 1972
b7(c)

W
16
Dear Mr. Hoover,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JAM/LL
6076

I recieved your reply to my request concerning Martin Luther King. I'm sorry but your reply did not help me. I am not asking for confidential information of any sort which the FBI has gathered. What I am asking for though, is your own personal opinion. I'm looking for a statement of position like the one you took when you called Doctor King a communist a few years back. If it wasn't confidential to claim he was a communist then why is it confidential to state what your opinion of the man is now.

I hate sounding so forceful but my relatives are actually under the impression that Martin Luther was a evil-doer because of what you said about him. If you refuse to give your opinion, which you have every right to do, you will be alienating todays youth, blacks, minorities, and anyone who is at all "liberal."

The Governments failure to tie up loose ends which make ~~them~~^{it} appear distrustful is the prime reason the youth of today are rebelling against the supposed democratic system. For Humanity's sake please respond.

P.S.

Normally I keep records of all the letters I have written, but when I wrote a letter concerning this matter the first time I unfortunately misplaced my copy, so now I don't have anything to refer back to. ~~So~~ I would like to request that you make a copy of the letter I just spoke about, if you still hold it in your files. and send it to me along with your answer to the first part of this letter. Enclosed is 25¢ for photo-copy

Thanks again

If it's of any help,

You received this letter on Feb. 22, 1972

b7(c)

Fredericks Md

21701

March 10, 1972

EX-100

REC-6/00-106670-3942

[REDACTED]
Union, New Jersey 07083

Dear [REDACTED]

b7(c)

Your letters of March 4th have been received and your best wishes are indeed appreciated.

With respect to your requests, information from FBI files cannot be released because of Department of Justice regulations regarding all matters of a confidential nature. I regret I cannot be of assistance in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Newark - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Bufiles disclose outgoing 3-13-68 to [REDACTED] declining to comment on an organization he then represented. Bufiles contain no reference to Gaylin Buick or Maxon Pontiac agency. Title of Dr. not used since degree of PS.D. not listed in reference material.

JWD:ljl (4)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Winkert _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAILED 23

MAR 11 1972

FBI

10142
56 MAR 20 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JRM/ldh
6076

TEB
JWD
H SR
JWD

March 4, 1972

The Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover

At a [redacted] Community Relations meeting at the municipal building on [redacted] N.J. two evenings ago on [redacted] the question came up among the committee members pertaining to a school holiday in honor of the late Rev. Martin Luther King. On this [redacted] Community Relations Committee there are members of the clergy--priests, rabbis, ministers-- and business and civic leaders within the township [redacted]. The members of the Board of Education apparently have asked this committee that the mayor and the [redacted] Committee go on record requesting that a national holiday be set with the Board of Education in memory of the late Rev. Martin Luther King.

I am the outspoken one on the committee in regard to this matter. I recall in a publication from you pertaining to the late Rev. Martin Luther King, that he was the biggest liar in America (I am quoting you on this). At a later date, I personally attended a meeting that was held in Paramus, N.J.. At the time, as I recall, the Rev. Martin Luther King was in Manhattan making speeches and was stabbed with a knife thus necessitating his being hospitalized. At this meeting of which I was speaking, there was more than 2,500 people present. A colored woman was introduced to this gathering. She had a stack of papers on the podium and made this statement to the gathering, and I quote, "In the event that there are any questions or doubts in your mind as to statements I am going to make," (she then pointed to the stack of papers in front of her) "I was an undercover agent for the FBI for eight or nine years. It is all recorded here in these papers, and there are copies of said papers in the offices of the FBI."

Mr. Hoover, I very distinctly remember the words she spoke to the gathering at that time. First of all, she stated that she attended the same Communist school in Tennessee that Martin Luther King attended. Now, as a minister

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. [redacted] _____
Mr. [redacted] _____
Mr. Miller, ES _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Fender _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Workert _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

EXP. PROC.

MAR 7 1972

EX-100

REC-6 100-106670-344

2 MAR 1972

and a God-fearing man, it is hard to believe that this woman, in the presence of 2,500 people would stand up and make this public statement unless it was true. When the question came up I thought about it very much. From the years 1936 to the present time, when and wherever possible that I could I have exposed Communism, and I feel that there is no place in America for such. This Communism is certainly immoral to our children and to our populace as a whole in America. I, therefore, brought the question up before the clergy and the members of this committee on Thursday evening, [REDACTED] in the City Hall in the [REDACTED] N.J. I stated that for this committee to propose such a holiday in memory of the late Martin Luther King it would be necessary to vote on it. And before I would vote upon such I would have to have facts of these statements that had been circulated in reference to the late Martin Luther King. I made myself very clear to this committee, as I often do, being an outspoken person against such things, and I stated to them that we should hold this in abeyance until we are officially notified of this information.

b7(c)

Therefore, I am taking the privilege of writing to you in regard to this statement made by the colored woman in reference to the late Martin Luther King. From all appearances, this woman was a well-bred, intelligent person, and did not leave the impression that she was a person that would deliberately get up and lie before 2,500 people. Therefore, I would appreciate from your good offices the information pertaining to the late Martin Luther King on whether or not he was a Communist and attended a Communist school in Tennessee. I think that the decent citizenry of [REDACTED] N.J. and others should know this and they should know it officially. And I certainly will not vote or have my name appear on any literature proposing a national holiday for a Communist now or ever. I will do whatever I can to expose such, and I think it should be exposed to the Christian people of America.

b7(c)

With kindest regards to you and yours I hope and pray that the Lord has been really good to you and all

Very truly yours

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

February 25, 1972

REG-30

SI-114

Frederick, Maryland 21701

Dear [REDACTED]

I received your letter on February 22nd and, with respect to your comments, information concerning the alleged activities of Martin Luther King, whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of Department of Justice regulations regarding all matters of a confidential nature. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

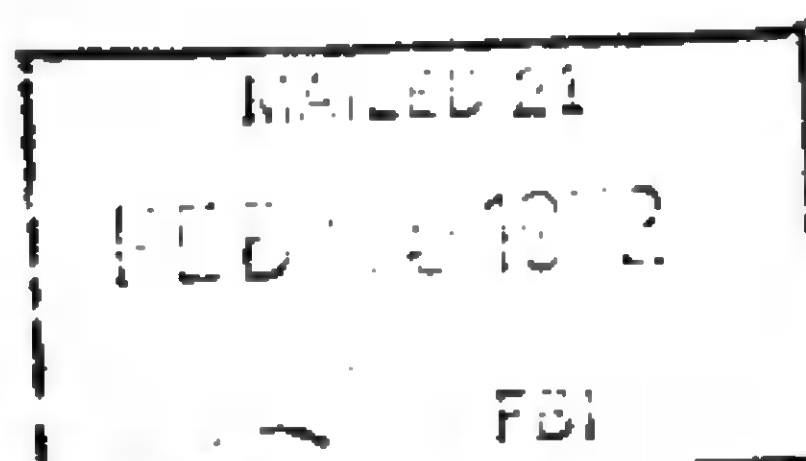
J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JRM/LL
6076

NOTE: No record correspondent in Bufiles.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Warkart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. [REDACTED] _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

JCW:nb (3)



51 MAR 2 1972

56 MAR 20 1972

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(2-22-72)

Dear Mr Hoover,

I have many friends and relatives who still look down on Martin Luther King because your agency claimed he was communist. If you please, could you put in writing a statement about how the FBI feels now towards this man. If you still say or think that he was a communist at least say that he was a good man who was dedicated to help the human race

Please write back to me so I can show my friends and relatives and all the people that believe that Martin Luther was a bad person that he in fact was a good person

Thank you,


Frederick, Md.
21701

copy:rl

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP-4 JRM/ML

6076

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Waikart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Dear Mr Hoover,

I have many friends and relatives who still look down on Martin Luther King because your agency claim was communist. If you please, you put in writing a statement how the FBI feels now towards this man. If you still say or think that he was a communist at least say that he was a good man who was dedicated to help the human race.

Please, write back to me so I can show my friends and relatives and all the people that believe that Martin Luther was a bad person that he in fact was a good person.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-19-81 BY SP4JEM/ld

Thank you,

b7(c)

[Redacted signature area]

Frederick, Md

100-16670-21701

28

4 FEB 22 1972

SI-114

REC-30

ack
2-25-72
JEM:ld

31 FEB 22 1972

38

8-10-72

February 16, 1972

REC-32

100-100610-3940

[REDACTED]
Milford, Illinois 60953

Dear [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-18-81 BY SP4 JPM/LL
6076

The letter of February 12th from you and your husband has been received and your kind remark is appreciated.

With respect to your request, information concerning the alleged communist activities of Martin Luther King, whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of Department of Justice regulations regarding all material of a confidential nature. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

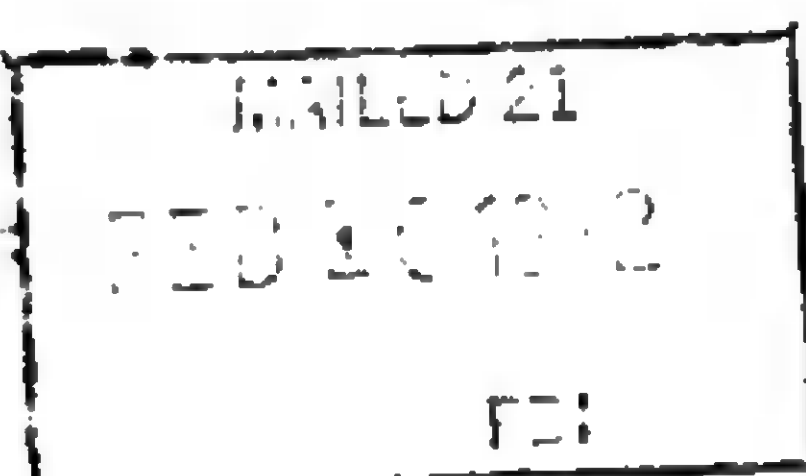
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record correspondent.

LEE:mlk (3)

mlk

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Warkart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____



TEB/H.H.H.

edon

Ward

Ward

Ward

TRUE COPY

Milford, Ill
Feb - 12 - 1972

Mr J Edgar Hoover.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir

RECEIVED
FEB 18 1972
SP4 JRM/ld
6076

I'm writing to ask you for information regarding Dr. Martin Luther King.

It has been said more than once, that he was a Communist.

I am very concerned about this, because now they are bringing new material into our school, for our children to learn, In it they have Martin L. King pictured as a great Leader.

If he was a communist, I will do all that is in my power to keep this material out of our school. Please reply in plain language.

We respect your judgement, and Thank You.


Milford, Ill
60953.

b7(c)

We have a Parocial School.

REC-32 100-100000-3940

17c/mbl
a. ch. 12-16-72
LRC/mek

TRUE COPY

—
Milford, Ill

Feb - 12 - 1972

Mrs. Edgar G. Hoover.
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir.

I'm writing to ask
you for information
regarding Dr. Martin
Luther King.

It has been said more
than once, that he was
a Communist.

I am very concerned
about this, because now
they are bringing new
material into our school,
for our children to learn,
In it they have
Martin L. King pictured
as a Great Leader.

NML 1/11/72
all 1/11/72
CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

100-106670-3939

REC-58

February 8, 1972

EX-103

Hartford, Michigan 49057

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JAN/M
6076

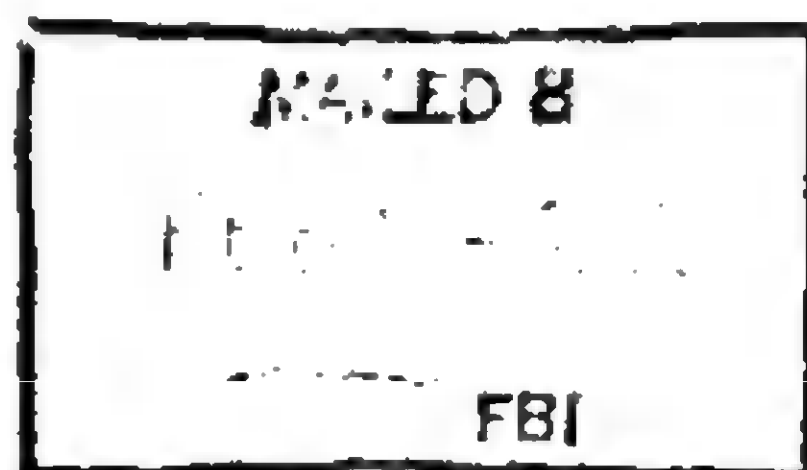
Dear [REDACTED]

In reply to your letter received on February 4th,
information concerning the alleged communist activities of
Martin Luther King, whether substantiated or not, cannot be
released because of Department of Justice regulations regarding
all matters of a confidential nature. I regret we cannot be of
help to you in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

LEE:klm (3)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Wiskart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____

dim
edm

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

January 28, 1972

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I have just one simple question. Was Martin Luther King a communist?
Please answer this question. I am white and it bothers me to think
that he might have been.

Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

Hartford, Michigan
49057

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-8-81 BY SP4 JAM/LL
b076

EX-103

REC-58

100-106670-3937

16 FEB 10 1972

CORRESPONDENCE

ack'd
2-3-72
LEB/Kim

N/ML

January 25, 1972

EX-104

REC-51 100-10010-3928

[REDACTED]

Fort Walton Beach, Florida 32548

b7(c) Dear [REDACTED]

In reply to your letter of January 18th, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I cannot be of help to you in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
JAN 26 1972
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no references identifiable with correspondent

JWD:jkm (3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JAM/it
6076

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Bishop _____
- Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Dalbey _____
- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Ponder _____
- Mr. Bates _____
- Mr. Winkert _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____

edm

VIP
msr
T.B.
G
JRO

AR 16 1972 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

25
3
b7(c)
Fort Walton Beach, Florida 32543
January 18, 1972

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the F.B.I.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JLM/

Dear Sir:

I am a citizen of the state of Florida and am dismayed with our governor's actions of attempting to set aside a day for the known communist party member, Martin Luther King. Sir, it is a wide known fact that King was associated with the communist party. Therefore I cannot see why Governor Askew would commemorate such a person as King.

Sir, I am having a petition signed against such a day being set aside for a known communist such as King or any other communist for that matter. Sir, if it would be of no inconvenience to you I would appreciate any information concerning King's activities with the communist party. With evidence of his background I will be able to gain more signatures for my petition. I sincerely thank-you for your time and efforts involved.

I am,
Cordially yours,

EX-104

REC-51

100-106670-3928

JAN 26 1972

RESPONSE
BW

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Fonder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Walker	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

RECEIVED TELETYPE SECTION

TELETYPE

NR 002 LS CODE

959PM NITEL 1/15/72 WTB

TO DIRECTOR

ATTENTION: D. I. D.

FROM LOUISVILLE (157-927)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., MOTORCADE AND MEMORIAL SERVICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., JANUARY FIFTEEN, SEVENTYTWO. EXTREMIST MATTERS.

b7(D)

ADVISED JANUARY FIFTEEN, SEVENTYTWO, THAT CAPTIONED MOTORCADE AND MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD LOUISVILLE, KY., JANUARY FIFTEEN, SEVENTYTWO, FROM APPROXIMATELY TWO FIFTEEN PM UNTIL FIVE FORTYFIVE PM WITHOUT INCIDENT. AN ESTIMATED ONE HUNDRED TWENTYFIVE TO ONE HUNDRED FIFTY CARS PARTICIPATED IN MOTORCADE AND ABOUT THREE HUNDRED FIFTY PERSONS ALL BLACK EXCEPT ABOUT TWENTYFIVE PRESENT AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE. ABOUT EL RSS SKE AE SERCE INCDINUISLLE MS.

CONGRESSMAN ROMANO MAZZOLI, LOUISVILLE SAFETY DIRECTOR A. WILSON EDWARD DID NOT SPEAK. THEME OF SPEECHES PRIMARILY CONSISTED OF EULOGIZING THE LATE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

END PAGE ONE

338

REC-35 100-10610-3937

2 JAN 20 1972

61 JAN 25 1972

Adm. data deleted

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JRM/IL

6076

PAGE TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE.

RE LOUISVILLE TEL JANUARY TWELVE, LAST.

UNIDENTIFIED SOURCES [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b2
b7(D)
COPY OF INSTANT DISSEMINATED TO SECRET SERVICE AND USA.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

TMT FBI WA

ACK UR TWO

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-14-72

Attached states a memorial service for Martin Luther King, Jr., was held at the District Building in Washington, D. C., on 1-14-72. About 250 persons, most of whom appeared to be Federal employees, attended. There were no incidents.

Copy of attached sent Inter-Division Intelligence Unit. Pertinent parts will be included in summary to White House, Vice President, Attorney General, Defense Intelligence Agency and Secret Service.

ABK:lrs

EM/DEM

DATE 2-18-91
ST4JPM/ah
6076

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1972

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Fonder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Wainwright	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR 0001 PLAIN

5:16 PM NITEL 1-14-72 ASW

TO DIRECTOR

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD (157-NEW)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JAM/ML

607p

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., DISTRICT
BUILDING, FOURTEENTH AND E STREETS, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON,
DC, JANUARY FOURTEEN INSTANT, CIVIL UNREST.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE WAS HELD ON JANUARY FOURTEEN INSTANT
AT THE DISTRICT BUILDING, FOURTEENTH AND E STREETS, NORTHWEST,
WASHINGTON, DC BEGINNING AT NINE THIRTY AM. A GROUP OF
APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED FIFTY MOST OF WHOM APPEARED TO BE
US OR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ATTENDED.
WASHINGTON DC. MAYOR WALTER WASHINGTON WAS AMONG THE DISNI-
TARIES IN ATTENDANCE. THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS OR INDICATIONS
OF POTENTIAL CIVIL UNREST. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED
BY WFO. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

G.

END

54 JAN 15 1972

"cc to WFO"

12 JAN 20 1972

REC-35

100-10670-3934

338

mm

5-1-72
T. S. Smith
S. P. Smith

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JLM/wh

TELETYPE

MP 006 JN PLAIN

7:15 PM NITEL 1-14-72 WMS

TO DIRECTOR ATTN: DID

FROM JACKSON (157-NEW)

STUDENT MARCH IN MEMORY OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S
BIRTHDAY, AT MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATE COLLEGE (MVSC), ITTA BENA,
MISS., EIGHT AM, JANUARY FIFTEEN, SEVENTYTWO. EM. 00: JACKSON.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT A STUDENT
MARCH, LED BY COTRELL WEBSTER, ACTING PRESIDENT OF STUDENT GOVERNMENT
ASSOCIATION (SGA), MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATE COLLEGE (MVSC), ITTA
BENA, MISS., IS SCHEDULED FOR EIGHT AM, JANUARY FIFTEEN, SEVENTYTWO,
FROM CAMPUS ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT WHICH TIME MVSC PRESIDENT,
EARNEST E. BOYKINS, IS TO ADDRESS THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.
THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT THIS MARCH IS IN MEMORY OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER
KING'S BIRTHDAY. THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT THE MARCH IS BEING CONDUCTED
WITH PERMISSION OF THE SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION. THE SOURCE ADVISED THERE
ARE NO INDICATIONS OF ANY POSSIBLE DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES PLANNED.

END PAGE ONE

REC-35

100-106670-3935

JAN 20 1972

21149

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Gandy	

5-11-72
S. J. [unclear]
[unclear]

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CONFIRMED ABOVE INFORMATION AND STATED THAT SCHOOL
ADMINISTRATION AND STUDENTS ARE NOT ANTICIPATING ANY DISRUPTIVE
ACTIVITIES FROM THIS ORGANIZED PEACEFUL MARCH ON THE CAMPUS.

b7(D)

MVSC IS A PREDOMINATELY BLACK STATE-SUPPORTED EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTION LOCATED IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA, CONSISTING OF
APPROXIMATELY TWENTYTWO HUNDRED STUDENTS.

ON JANUARY FOURTEEN, SEVENTYTWO, [REDACTED], LEFLORE
COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GREENWOOD, MISS., [REDACTED]
MISSISSIPPI HIGHWAY SAFETY PATROL, GREENWOOD, MISS., [REDACTED]
SECRET SERVICE AND [REDACTED] MGP, BOTH LOCATED JACKSON, MISS.,
WERE ADVISED OF THE ABOVE.

b7(c)

ADMINISTRATIVE:

THE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE REFERRED TO [REDACTED]

b7(D)

b(2)

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS . NO
LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

RSP ACS THREE

FBI WASH DC

CL Trainor

5-113a (9-29-65)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JAM/K
Domestic Intelligence Division

U 070

INFORMATIVE NOTE 1/13/72

Date

Attached states that a confidential source has advised that the Black United Front, a coalition of non-violent black organizations in Washington, D.C., is planning a memorial service and public meeting at Seventh and F Streets, N.W., at noontime, January 15, 1972, honoring the late Martin Luther King's birthday which falls on that day. The source stated activity would possibly include boarding of D.C. Transit buses in protest of proposed fare increase and to delay buses.

The Metropolitan Police Department has been furnished this information and copy of attached is being forwarded to the InterDivision Information Unit of the Department.

Pertinent details will be included in a summary to the White House, the Vice President and Attorney General.

JCT/imt

LT
PBR
7
WBS
R/S

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TELETYPE 2-18-81 5343 PM 2

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-13-92
6076
1/12/92

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Miller _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Fonder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Wolkart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

96811000
NGTON.

b7(D)

[REDACTED] OF THE BLACK UNITED FRONT (BUF) [REDACTED]

A MEMORIAL SERVICE AND PUBLIC MEETING JANUARY FIFTEEN NEXT

REC-59 OTHER KINGS BIRTHDAY. 100-106670-3934
STREET AT SEVENTH AND E STREETS

NORTHWEST, AT NOON AND WILL POSSIBLY INCLUDE BOARDING D.C. TRANSIT

AGENCY: CRD, ISD, IIU, ~~IRG, ORG~~
~~ACST, USI~~ SS

E. IF BUSES
2 JAN 19 1972
HONOR

~~Seiberg~~

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ABOVE ACTIVITY BEING MADE OVER LOCAL RADIO STATIONS.

Included in 61 JAN 25 1972
and Attorney General Date 1/14

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS TO ATTEND UNKNOWN.

[REDACTED] METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C. ADVISED OF ABOVE INSTANT DATE.

ADMINISTRATIVE

c [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT [REDACTED] ADVISED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WFO WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT RESULTS
OF SERVICE. OO WFO . P

END

~~TXPUBA R U THERE~~

~~04IRND~~

~~02-11-68 R U THERE~~

MRF FBI WA DC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CC-MR. MILLER

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller, E.S.	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Orange, Cal.

Nov. 18, 19

NBC
New York, N. Y.

Sirs:

On the WHO, WHAT or WHERE show November 16, Art James certainly heard to refer to J. Edgar Hoover a bigot. The answer had to do with a Washington official calling Martin

Granting that your writer of the question and/or Mr. James is ignorant, don't they have recourse to a common dictionary?

Regardless of any biased opinion any member of your staff might have, you have no right to level any such cant phrase at any person --- public official or not. Art James was not speaking editorially.

For the benefit of the racist compiling the question and answer, King had been taking pot shots at the FBI and was called to time by Mr. Hoover. After the black militant left the Director's office he never again opened his mouth on the subject of the FBI in a derogatory manner. We can hope that some day in a more enlightened future the muzzling shackles will be removed and the file on The Dreamer aired to the public; that, more for the edification of Negroes that they may better understand what made their self-appointed leader click.

One of the many charges aimed at King was that he was anything but the god-like moralist he purportedly presented himself to be. His propensity for spares in the females department was reported nationally and the subject (to my ever watchful eye) has yet to be refuted by any of his followers or his wife. It was conveniently ignore

God's appointed was mere man and the black racist of the century.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JRM/ML
6076

EX-117

REC-35

100-106670-390

NOV 22 1971

DEC 2 1971

EXP. PROC.

November 9, 1971

REC-14
EX-100
100-106670-3932

[REDACTED]
Detroit, Michigan 48224

b7(c)

Dear [REDACTED]

att
Your letter of November 1st has been received and I am indeed appreciative of your kind remarks concerning my efforts.

With respect to your request, information from FBI files cannot be released because of Department of Justice regulations regarding all matters of a confidential nature. I regret I cannot be of help to you in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JRM/LL
6076

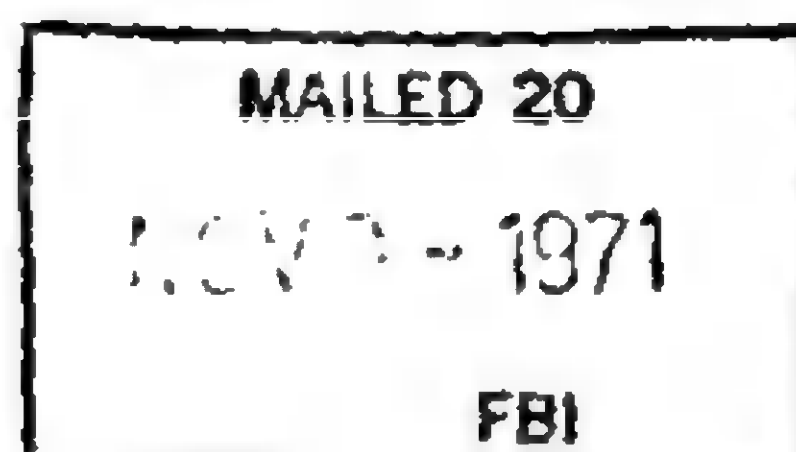
Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Prior correspondence with [REDACTED] last outgoing 7/19/71.

JCW:mls (3)

ms


Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Fleeland _____
Gandy _____
Sates _____



2110

10/11/71

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy


b7C Detroit, Michigan 48224
November 1, 1971

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Next year the employees of the Wayne County Road Commission (Michigan) will be given a day off in honor of the birthday of Martin Luther King. I am one of those employees and, as much as I enjoy a day off, I do not want one off in his honor. I am no racist and would be proud to celebrate the birthday of Booker T. Washington or Dr. George Washington Carver, who loved our country very much and contributed greatly to it

King, the "Apostle of Non-Violence" (but whose visits to cities were always followed by violence), did not love our country and followed the Communist line very closely, but I do not have to tell you that. You have been quoted as calling him the "most notorious liar in the country" and I would appreciate it very much if you could give me any information that I can use in requesting that I be permitted to work on his birthday.

Thank you very much. God bless you! Keep fighting for our beloved country.

Very truly yours,

b7C 

ALL INFO CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JRM/LL
6076

REC 14 100-106670-3732

10
18 NOV 1971

October 14, 1971

X-117
REC 17

100-146670-3931

Cresco, Iowa 52136

B APPROX 1856

Dear [REDACTED]

I received your letter on October 12th and, with respect to your comments, information concerning the alleged activities of Martin Luther King, whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of Department of Justice regulations regarding all matters of a confidential nature. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JRM/LL
6076

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable Bufiles.

EFT:ls (3)

- Tolson
- Felt
- Rosen
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Miller, E.S.
- Callahan
- Casper
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Cleveland
- Ponder
- Rates
- Tavel
- Walters

MAILED 8
OCT 14 1971
FBI

54 OCT 22 1971

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "T. G. B. / H. H. A.", "JRM", "Gene", "eft", "V. 10-16"]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-10-81 BY SP4JRM/K

Des Moines, Iowa, 50313
October 7, 1971

6076

FBI Headquarters,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

A movement has been promoted in Iowa
Methodism for some time, to set aside a Sunday, near
Dr Martin Luther King's birthday, to promote racial
harmony. The Methodist conferences in Iowa
recently voted to do this.

I have at hand, a clipping from the
Christian Century dealing with this matter, written
by a Dr. Leukart, an eastern minister in which
reference is made to a taping of Dr.
King's conversations, some of which conversations
compromised his moral integrity in the sex field.

I believe that the FBI has the right to
do this. And, I wish to learn, if the FBI actually
has a record in its files, of such a wire taping
finding.

I initiated the Iowa movement. But, if
you have such a record as above described, we, in
Iowa Methodism should, I believe, omit the Dr King
observance, in favor of some other person, for
example, Dr George Washington Carver. Thank you.

[REDACTED] b7(c)
My age, 65, has resulted in poor eyesight, hence
possible errors herein.

Attn: [REDACTED]
10-10-71
EFT: [REDACTED]

REC 17

100-106670-

3931

OCT 19 1971

CONFIDENTIAL

*File 8
m v*

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

Vincentown, N.J. 08088
April 19, 1971

7-3-71

MR. *M. J. Jones*
Room 4264
DEPT OF JUSTICE BLDG
WASH, D.C. 20535

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington
D.C.

Dear Sir:

This is a request for information. Around June or July 1969 the New York Times printed a number of articles criticizing the FBI for the wire tapping of Martin Luther King's telephones. I understand that the FBI presented as evidence a letter of authorization from Attorney General Kennedy, and the Times summarily buried the letter in the newspaper.

Could you please tell me if my information about the letter is true and the date and page on which it was printed.

Thank you for your time and interest.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JRM/ML

Sincerely,

6076

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

ADDENDUM:

7-16-71

MAJ:ksf

[REDACTED] called the Bureau on July 2nd and inquired about an answer to his letter of April 19th. He was told that the matter would be checked and someone would be in touch with him. No record could be found in Bufiles of [REDACTED] or of his prior letter. He was advised telephonically and the suggestion made that he send in a copy, which copy was received on July 16th. In response to [REDACTED] letter, copies of the attached from the Washington "Evening Star" of June 19, 1969, and "The New York Times" of June 21, 1969, were sent him without cover letter.

ENCLOSURE
61 AUG 10 1971

REC-6
7/16/71

100-106670-3930

AUG 3 1971

King Wiretap Called RFK's Idea Hoover Asserts Memo to FBI Cited Concern Over Marxism

(Copyright 1969 by
The Evening Star Newspaper Co.)

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

Wiretapping of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s telephone was proposed to the FBI by then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in June, 1963, and authorized by him in writing later that year, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover told The Star today.

Hoover revealed the contents of two memorandums in one of which Kennedy expressed concern about possible infiltration of the race issue by Marxists and spoke of allegations that the Negro leader was closely associated with Marxist ideas and followers.

That memorandum to Hoover, dated June, 1963, was written by Courtney Evans, then assistant director of the FBI and liaison man with the Justice Department. It reported the substance of a conversation Evans had just had with Kennedy in which the Attorney General asked about the feasibility of installing electronic devices on King's telephones. King headed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Concerned About Allegations

Kennedy, according to the Evans memo, was concerned about reports that King was a student of Marxism, that he was associating with a New York attorney with known Communist connections, but that he did not openly espouse Marxism because of his religious beliefs. The Evans memorandum indicated Kennedy wanted to know if it was technically feasible to use electronic devices to prove or disprove these allegations.

The Evans memo said Evans replied to Kennedy that King was a man who traveled almost constantly and that it was extremely difficult to use wiretaps effectively in such cases.

Hoover told The Star that FBI officials also informed Kennedy at that time that they doubted the advisability of undertaking electronic surveillance of Dr. King because of possible political repercussions.

However, the second memorandum cited by Hoover shows that on October 7, 1963, the FBI chief reported to Kennedy that it was then technically feasible to apply wiretaps to King's telephones at two places, one of them at an unnamed location in New York.

That memorandum constituted the FBI's request for authority

See WIRETAP, Page A-4



J. EDGAR HOOVER



ROBERT F. KENNEDY



MARTIN LUTHER KING

100-106670-3930
"The Evening Star"
Washington, D. C.
June 19, 1969

ENCLOSURE

DATE 2-8-81
504 JOM/14
6076

WIRETAP

King Wiretap RFK's Idea, Hoover Says

Continued From Page A-1

Tolson added that the monitoring device was "strictly in the field of internal security and therefore was within the provision laid down by the President of the United States."

Evans, now a Washington lawyer, was en route to Puerto Rico today and could not be reached for comment. However, Tuesday night Evans said he had no recollection of whether a wiretap authorization directed at King had ever been involved in his discussion with Kennedy.

At that stage, Kennedy and Hoover broke off the public exchange of charges as if by mutual consent. This was regarded partly as due to Kennedy's realization that his signed authorizations were still in FBI files, partly to the FBI's desire not to have special attention drawn to its investigative techniques nor to engage in a battle with the Kennedy forces that could have political overtones.

Hoover did not indicate to The Star when the surveillance was started but said the taps were discontinued on April 30, 1965. At that time Nicholas Katzenbach was serving as Attorney General.

The Justice Department on Tuesday declined a direct answer when asked for documentation of Tolson's contention in his letter to Rowan. But earlier this month, a Justice Department spokesman said Hoover was "accurate in every respect" in his repeated statements that all wiretaps were being authorized in advance and in writing by the Attorney General during the time-span of the controversy.

Asked about the results of the electronic surveillance today, Hoover declined comment.

The FBI director told The Star: "I have never authorized installation of technical electronic devices without written authority of the Attorney General."

Today's disclosures climaxed a long smoldering controversy over the role of the FBI, a subordinate bureau of the Justice Department, in using wiretaps or other electronic devices in investigative matters. The matter came to a head Sunday when Carl Rowan, a columnist for The Star, charged that the FBI had no authority to wiretap Dr. King's conversations. He quoted former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who succeeded Katzenbach, as saying "the implication that people thought Dr. King was a security threat is outrageous."

The Rowan charges prompted Associate FBI Director Clyde A. Tolson to write to Rowan early this week defending legality of the King wiretaps.

"For your information," Tolson said in his letter, "the wiretap on Martin Luther King Jr. was specifically approved in advance in writing by the late attorney general of the United States, Mr. Robert F. Kennedy."

Aides to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said today he would have no comment on Hoover's disclosure.

Friends of Robert Kennedy had suggested in recent days that, during 1964, in the period after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the attorney general's interest in some of his official affairs had flagged. However, the assassination came nearly six weeks after Robert Kennedy signed the authorization for the King wiretap.

Hoover and Kennedy, after the latter became a New York senator, accused each other of being responsible for use of hidden microphones in investigations.

Evans figured in that controversy when Kennedy made public a February, 1966, letter to him from Evans which made the point that the use of hidden microphones was not Kennedy's responsibility but suggested he may have directly approved the use of wiretaps on phones. That letter said the FBI sent national security wiretap requests to Kennedy for approval.

It is reliably reported that Kennedy was reminded by the FBI that it still had in its files the authorizations signed by him as Attorney General for telephonic wiretaps. However, Hoover did not disclose at that time any names of persons under wiretap surveillance with Kennedy's approval.

The Justice Department on Tuesday declined a direct answer when asked for documentation of Tolson's contention in his letter to Rowan. But earlier this month, a Justice Department spokesman said Hoover was "accurate in every respect" in his repeated statements that all wiretaps were being authorized in advance and in writing by the Attorney General during the time-span of the controversy.

A Justice department spokesman, asked today if Attorney General John N. Mitchell had given Hoover permission to discuss the contents of secret documents of the King wiretapping, replied simply, "no comment."

However, the spokesman recalled that the attorney general had declined to authorize disclosures in court of the basic authority for the wiretapping. Such disclosures had been demanded by defense lawyers in the Houston draft evasion hearing for former boxing champion Cassius Clay. It was during that hearing that the King wiretapping was officially revealed for the first time.

HERC...

DATE 2-28-81

SLY JOMIL

6076

CLARK SUGGESTS THAT HOOVER QUIT

Comments in Controversy
on Dr. King Wiretapping

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, June 20—Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark suggested today that J. Edgar Hoover retire as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I think, perhaps, the time has come when he should retire, both in the interests of his own career, which has been distinguished, and in the interests of the FBI, which has been a great investigative agency," Mr. Clark said in an interview with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

His suggestion was the latest in a continuing controversy involving the wiretapping of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Mr. Hoover said that Robert F. Kennedy, then and now vice president, was a lawyer General. Mr. Clark and Mr. Kennedy were the only ones who had been in the office of the FBI since Mr. Hoover's statements on wiretapping.

President's Move

President John F. Kennedy's move to be seen as a signal that he was not only a man of action but also a man of words.

This, however, was not disputed. As a man of words, he had been seen as a man of action.

Mr. Hoover was not disputed. As a man of words, he had been seen as a man of action. Mr. Hoover was not disputed. As a man of words, he had been seen as a man of action.

In July of that year, The Atlanta Constitution carried an article saying that Jack H. O'Dell, of New York, who had been reported by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities to have been linked with Communist activity, was a member of Dr. King's staff.

Mr. Clark said Mr. O'Dell had been a member of the staff of the FBI.

O'Dell may have had some connections in the past with Communism but he was convinced that Mr. O'Dell had renounced them.

The Justice Department was then allied with Dr. King's organization in a number of efforts to break down segregation, and it was known that there was concern within the department about the involvement of persons in the civil rights movement with Communist backgrounds.

Broad National Support

Dr. King's efforts then had broad national support. Liberals who backed the efforts initially believed that it would be at least a tactical move to bring the movement of any elements that could be branded anti-American.

The movement and its leaders were reportedly kept under constant surveillance by the FBI, both for their protection from white militants and because of the bureau's concern about the possibility of the south.

Dr. King had as many as 50 agents trailing him. In a celebrated news conference in New York, Mr. Hoover called Dr. King "the most notorious liar in the country" for saying that FBI agents in Albany, Ga., had failed to act on the civil rights complaints of Negroes.

In 1963, while the bureau was busy making public statements that the bureau had no information on Dr. King, that could be damaging to the bureau's reputation, Mr. Hoover said that the bureau had no information on Dr. King.

Mr. Hoover said that the bureau had no information on Dr. King. Mr. Hoover said that the bureau had no information on Dr. King.

In December of 1963, a Senator from New York engaged in a widely publicized dispute over the bureau's wiretapping activities.

Senator Kennedy said that he had not been aware of all of the bureau's electronic surveillance. Mr. Hoover replied that was not the case.

Wiretapping Disclosed

On June 1, it was disclosed in a hearing in Houston on an appeal of Charles Clay, the former heavyweight boxing champion, from his conviction for refusing to be drafted that the FBI had tapped Dr. King's telephone calls.

Later, after Carl T. Rowan, the columnist, criticized Mr. Hoover in connection with the King wiretapping, the FBI released a letter to Mr. Rowan from Clyde A. Tolson, associate director, saying that the wiretap was "specially approved in advance in writing by the late Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Robert F. Kennedy," and was done "strictly in the field of internal security."

Yesterday, Mr. Hoover said in a rare newspaper interview with The Washington Star that he had more questions by Courtney Evans, then assistant attorney director and liaison officer with the Senate Committee, showing Mr. Kennedy to be the initiator.

In June of 1963, Mr. Hoover said the Evans memorandums showed, Mr. Kennedy said he was concerned about reports that Dr. King had Marxist leanings—Dr. King consistently denied this charge—and wanted

the electronic devices to prove or disprove the allegations, specifically to check on Dr. King's reported contacts with a New York lawyer with Communist connections.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JRM/ik

6176

THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
June 21, 1969
Page 11

100-106170-3430

Difficulty Cited

Mr. Evans's reply, Mr. Hoover said, was that it would be difficult to tap Dr. King's lines because of his constant travels.

But in the following October the bureau advised Mr. Kennedy that it was feasible to tap the line of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta, and this was done, according to Mr. Hoover's reading of Mr. Evans's memorandum.

The wiretap was discontinued on April 30, 1968, several months after Kennedy's assassination, General Mr. Hoover told The Star.

Mr. Clark, who was in the Justice Department at this time, said that he had been in the department since 1957, and Mr. Hoover was then deputy director in charge of the FBI's electronic surveillance of Dr. King.

Mr. Hoover reportedly requested the FBI to authorize the wiretap on Dr. King while he was in Atlanta, he said. The wiretap was discontinued some two days before the murder of Dr. King on April 4, 1968.

EX-106

REC-35

100-106671-3727

July 28, 1971

[REDACTED]

Dalzell, South Carolina 29040

b7(c)
Dear [REDACTED]

Although I would like to be of assistance in connection with your letter of July 22nd, ^{at} information concerning the alleged communist affiliations of Martin Luther King, whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of Department of Justice regulations regarding all matters of a confidential nature. I regret we cannot be of help to you in this instance.

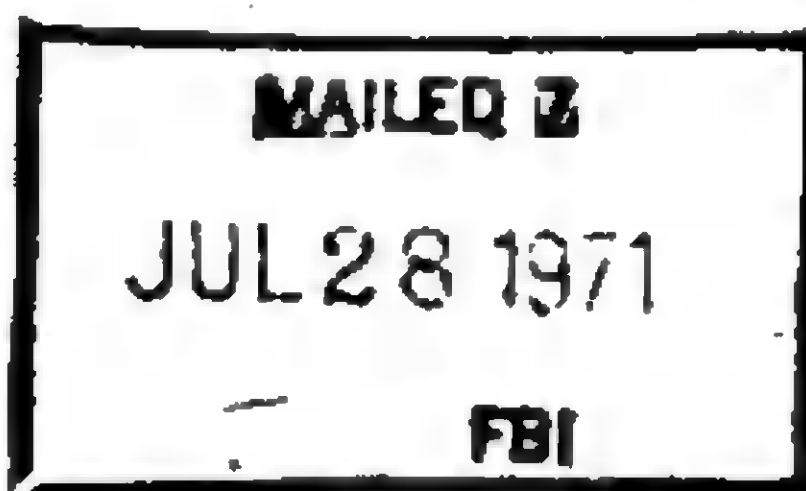
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JRM

6076



NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

LEE:eaw (3)

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____

edm
145
58 AUG 4-1971

JFM
1/2

TEB/A

1/2

Wm

✓

[REDACTED]
DALZELL, S. C.

29040

July 22, 1971

[REDACTED] b7(c)
J. Edgar Hoover, Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

We have an enrollment of approximately 1700 high school students here at Hillcrest. We are trying to teach history to them the way it really happened. However, we have heard so many rumors concerning Dr. Martin Luther King's activities - that some of them were quite subversive. There is even a picture in Sumter, S. C. (our nearest town) that shows him meeting with a Communist group.

We feel that it would be unfair to our students to give them any information not confirmed by your organization so would appreciate anything you could tell us concerning this subject.

Thank you for your time and help.

Yours truly,
[REDACTED] b7(c)

EX-105

REC-35

100-106670-392

3 JUL 30 1971

File
CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-87 BY SP4 JRM/ML
6076

July 15, 1971

REC-4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JRM/ld
6076

Lawndale, California 90260

Dear [REDACTED]

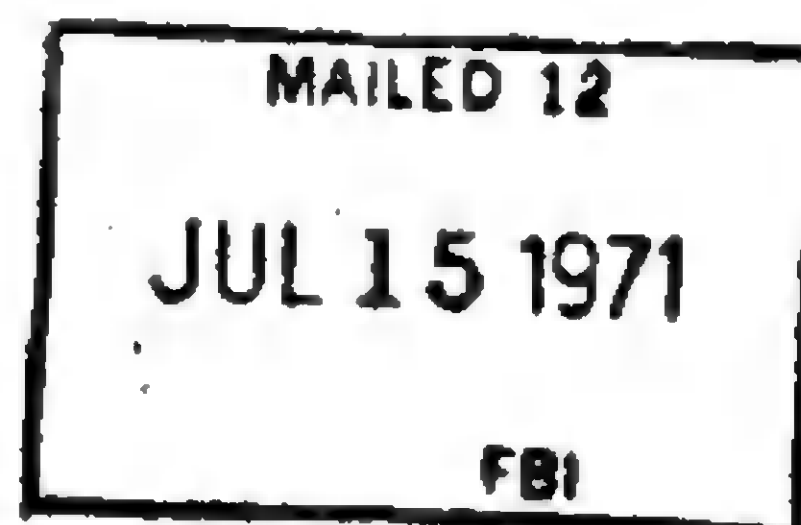
b7(c)

I received your letter of July 10th and, with respect to your inquiry, information concerning the alleged communist affiliations of Martin Luther King, Jr., whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of Department of Justice regulations regarding all matters of a confidential nature. I regret we cannot be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

LEE:gar (3)

GOAL
edm
204

✓ [Signature]
JRM

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]


July 19, 1977

Dear Sir:

I would like to receive
information on the past asso-
ciation and activities of the
late Martin Luther King Jr
with communists.

Sincerely Yours

b7(c)


Lawndale Calif
90260

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JMD/H
6076

7/15/77
14
CORRESPONDENCE

TRUE COPY

July 10, 1971

Dear Sir:

I would like to recieve information on the past association
and activeties of the late Martin Luther King jr with communism.

Sincerly Yours

b7c
[REDACTED]
Lawndale Cal
90260

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JRM/LL
6076

ITC
7/14/71
Lue

OK/100
7/15/71
JES: GAN

REC-4

REC-4

100 - 106-670 - 3928

JUL 16 1971

TRUE COPY

see

EX-100

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-18-87 BY SP-5 JPH/MLH
6076 July 12, 1971

REC-50

100-106670-3927

[REDACTED]

Greenville, Texas 75401 b7(c)

Dear [REDACTED]

J. Edgar Hoover
[Signature]

While I readily understand the concern that prompted your letter of July 4th, with enclosure, I regret I am unable to accede to your wishes. Any information about the alleged communist affiliations of Martin Luther King, whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of Department of Justice regulations regarding all matters of a confidential nature. For this reason, a meeting such as you proposed would serve no useful purpose.

Any decision to honor an individual through the declaration of a holiday is the responsibility of the appropriate authorities involved and it would not be proper for me to enter into such considerations.

Your very kind remarks concerning my direction of the FBI are most encouraging and your support certainly means a great deal to me.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 12
JUL 12 1971
FBI

[Signatures]

- Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Beaver _____
Tele. Rm. _____

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

JBT:jam (3)

62 JUL 19 1971

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

Greenville, Texas 75401
July 4, 1971

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Brennan	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Dalbey	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Walters	✓
Mr. Soyars	✓
Mr. Beaver	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

6074 DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JOM/IL

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A friend and I, both members of the newly formed American Postal Workers Union, have been trying to impress on the APWU President, Francis S. Filbey, 817 14th Street NW, the folly of a current demand that the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. be celebrated as a holiday by postal workers. Our letters to President Filbey, outlining such facts as King's association with known Communists such as Dombrowski, the Bradens, O'dell, King's membership in numerous Communist fronts, and the Presidents withdrawal of proposed federal support for the King memorial in Atlanta have been answered by brief letters thanking us for our comments.

At a recent meeting of postal clerks here in Greenville, Texas, I asked our National Vice-President about this demand and he assured me that the demand is based on a resolution approved at the last postal clerks national convention in Los Angeles, and, as a result, President Filbey's hands are tied in the matter. I have since learned that there were many abstentions in that vote on the resolution which, as I recall, called for celebrating Dr. King's birthday inasmuch as we honor the birthdays of other great Americans such as George Washington and no great American Negroes are presently so honored.

My purpose in writing this letter, Mr. Hoover, is the hope that I may be able to convince you and Mr. Filbey and his staff to sit down and frankly discuss the pro-Communist activities of Dr. King and the consequences of honoring his birthday. I believe that a private exchange of views on this subject would be very beneficial to the APWU. And I am firmly convinced that you, Sir, can convince the APWU staff that continued support of this demand would be detrimental to America and accepted with glee by the Communist Party of the U. S.

There is one thing I would like you to know about President Filbey. During the last presidential campaign the question of wearing political badges and buttons in postal facilities was raised and, being denied the right, I filed a proper grievance on the subject. Mr. Filbey gave his whole-hearted support to my side and, even after I had given up, he persisted and convinced the Department to issue a clarification which upheld our political rights. For this and other reasons, I believe that President Filbey is a great American who, properly informed, will strongly oppose the forces of evil that are attempting to destroy this great republic. I am also confident that, if it comes to it, Mr. Filbey will not hesitate to put his job on the line to stand up for America.

REC-50

100-106670-

3927

Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED]

JUL 7 1971

RESPONSE

EXP. PROC.

161 2 107 36

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

Brother J. Edgar Hoover, 33rd

Please accept my sincere thanks for the wonderful job you are doing as Director of the FBI and your many articles opposing the forces which seek to destroy us.

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JRM/ML
6076

100-106671-

3921

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tavel

FROM : J. W. Marshall

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

DATE: 6-30-71

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan, C.D.	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Mr. Beaver	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 100-106670-2512

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1116, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

☐ Retain

☒ Destroy

☐ Other Disposition _____

Reason for Decision Exhibit is film of appearance of subject on "Today" show in 1966. Following subject's death in 1968, exhibit has no evidentiary or intelligence value.

Signature of Reviewing Supervisor

William E. Hall Jr.

78 JUL 2 1971

101-106670-
NOT RECORDED

186 JUL 19 1971

4-008

June 24, 1971

EX-100

REC-15

100-106670-3926

[REDACTED]
Doraville, Georgia 30340

b7(c)

Dear [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4J/mld

6076

OK I received your thoughtful letter on
June 22nd and thank you for making available the
information concerning the communication services
requested following the death of Martin Luther
King, Jr.

Your comments regarding the television
program "First Tuesday" are most encouraging and
mean a great deal to me.

I want to assure you so long as I am
blessed with good health, enthusiasm for my work,
and the support of my superiors, I have no intention
of resigning.

MAILED 22
JUN 25 1971
FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

b7(c)

NOTE: Bufiles reflect we wrote [REDACTED]
and sent her material concerning extremist groups.

[REDACTED]

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper, C.D. _____
Callahan _____

JCW:jks (3)

RECEIVED
FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
F254
JUN 25 1971

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. Sullivan
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Brennan CD
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Casper
 Mr. Conrad
 Mr. Dalbey
 Mr. Felt
 Mr. Gale
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tavel
 Mr. Walters
 Mr. Soyars
 Mr. Beaver
 Tele. Room
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

Doraville, Ga. 30340
 June 17, 1971

at.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wrote to you July 27, 1970, requesting some publications and information. Your reply of July 30, 1970, was addressed to Mrs. [REDACTED] I must admit that my T's do resemble a K!

b7(c)

Now, I write to you again with a complaint. I watched, with horror, "First Tuesday", which appeared on television June 1, 1971. The condemnation of you and your efforts to try to help protect this country from any internal and external strife was disgusting. I hope and pray that you will not resign.

I am enclosing a copy of the communication services requested following the death of Martin L. King, Jr.. I feel that as a citizen, I had to make payment on a portion of these services. I thought perhaps you might desire this material for your files.

Please continue to search out those who would destroy our government and our way of life.

I am grateful for your many years of service and dedication to this country.

Sincerely,

EXP. PROC.
 JUN 22 1971
 30

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

EX-100

REC-15

100-1066-3926

16 JUN 22 1971

ENCLOSURE JUL 2 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JPM/ks
 6776

CORRESPONDENCE

ack
 6-24-71
 [signature]

TELEPHONE SERVICES PROVIDED FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The Atlanta, Georgia Metropolitan Area received and met a large demand for communication services following the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The first service to be provided was the addition of 3 lines in a Key System for the King residence. The request was received about midnight and service was provided about 3:00 a.m., April 5th.

Listed below is a summary of services provided at about 40 locations in the Atlanta area:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Type</u>
54	Coin Telephones
2	Private Lines with Assoc. Protective Channels
1	Georgia NATS Line
1	FX from N. Y.
13	Non-equalized Radio Loops
4	Western Union Loops
40	Private Lines - Automatic Ring - 2 way
28	Broadcast Loops - 5 KC
236	Business Lines
1	Dispatch Terminal
1	Teletypewriter
8	Full Period Talk Circuits
1	Recorder Connector
4	Residence Lines
1	Official Extension
25	Key Sets along with Associated Key Systems

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-19-81 BY SP4 JPM/ld
6076

Service was required in many areas where facilities were not available. It was necessary for Engineering and Construction forces to work around the clock and all requests were met. Approximately 13,000

100 101 (76) - 2.11

feet of cable was placed and spliced in the various areas. It was necessary to occasionally pull off this work due to threatened civil disorders.

Southern Bell Television crews and Supervisors from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and South Carolina established 11 microwave television systems using 12 links. Six remote television pick-ups covered proceedings at Ebenezer Church, the procession route, Morehouse Quadrangle, and Southview Cemetery. Eleven video pairs were added from the Toll Building to the Hurt Building to serve these microwave systems and the Atlanta Television Stations.

Fifty additional circuits were added to the 4A Machine in the Toll Building for service to Washington, D.C., New York City, Detroit, and Chicago. On 4-8-68 from 10:30 a.m. until 11:30 a.m. the 4 A Machine handled 97,200 calls. Prior to this, the highest peak load in an hour had been 86,000 calls.

The Atlanta Division Heads of Southern Bell along with Long Lines and Western Electric worked together as a team to coordinate provision of these facilities and protection of employees and service in the Atlanta Area. The Security Department working with the Police Department provided advice and necessary protection. We are happy to report that no accidents and no serious incidents were encountered by our employees.

F. T. SMITH
Vice President and General Manager

April 10, 1968

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Sullivan ☐
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Bishop ☒
 Mr. Brennan, C.D. ☐
 Mr. Callahan ☐
 Mr. Casper ☐
 Mr. Conrad ☐
 Mr. Dalbey ☐
 Mr. Felt ☐
 Mr. Gale ☐
 Mr. Rosen ☐
 Mr. Tavel ☐
 Mr. Walters ☐
 Mr. Soyars ☐
 Mr. Beaver ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Miss Holmes ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

6-1-71

John J. Rooney:

Disgusting was your revelation that
 your rec'd wire tap information from J.
 Edgar on M. L. King!

Sorry ethics & utter lack of integrity on
 both parts.

You belong with the sorry southern seniles
 who have done a good job at negative squar King
 obstructionism.

Come on down. Join Thumond, Barnett, Wallace,
 Maddox & the assorted biblualimatics ? which have
 started the region.

b7(c)

For wire tapping purposes

copy:aab

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JIL/mll

6076

NO ACK
 FILE

67 JUN 21 1971

66370

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66370

101-170
 NOT RECORDED
 45 JUN 16 1971

8/REK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/26/71

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (157-2127) (RUC)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS IN CONNECTION
WITH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
APRIL 4, 1971;
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel to Albany dated 3/12/71. *per. 3908*

Logical sources, Knoxville Division, were contacted, however, no information received that any demonstrations occurred Knoxville Division re captioned matter.

In view of the above, no further action is being taken in this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-18-8 BY SP4 JPM/IL

6076

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville

HAM:lhmm
(3)

REC-50
EX-113

100-106670-3925

13 JUN 1 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

April 27, 1971

airtel

EX-112

To: Boston

REC-3

62-114246-3

From: Director, FBI

~~100-106670-2424~~

b7(c)

RUMFORD, MAINE

INQUIRY CONCERNING STATEMENT BY
CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY (D) - MAINE
REFERRING TO FBI INVESTIGATION OF THE LATE
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Reurlet, 4-19-71. *at*

The Bureau agrees with your recommendation that no letter be sent *[redacted]* regarding captioned matter. You should promptly and personally contact *[redacted]* and advise him that, as previously stated to him, the FBI has no record of any FBI official having informed Congressman Hathaway of the results of any investigation concerning King, and that it is not felt necessary to confirm this in writing. If *[redacted]* persists in this matter, you should tactfully advise him that his efforts would be best directed to Congressman Hathaway from whose statement his dispute stems. b7(c)

Advise Bureau of results of contact.

- 1 - Mr. Mohr - (detached)
 - 1 - Mr. Bishop - (detached)
 - 1 - M. A. Jones - (detached)
- V* *W* *John* *2* *mm* *205*

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Bishop memo dated 4-26-71, captioned, *[redacted]* Rumford, Maine. " b7(c)

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Ingram _____

MAILED 12
APR 27 1971
FBI

81 MAY 11 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Dalbey	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Walters	✓
Mr. Soyars	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4-19-7

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-0-17993)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

RUMFORD, MAINE

INQUIRY CONCERNING STATEMENT BY
CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM D. HATCH (D) - MAINE
REFERRING TO FBI INVESTIGATION OF THE LATE
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Reference is made to Boston teletype 10/27/70 titled,
[REDACTED]; MISC.-INFO CONCERNING," and Buairtel
10/29/70 captioned as above. Reference is also made to
my airtel 11/2/70 showing compliance with Bureau instructions
relative to [REDACTED]

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received this date from
[REDACTED] wherein he requests the same information
given to him on the telephone by me on 11/2/70 to be
submitted to him in writing. It would appear that [REDACTED]
is attempting to get the FBI involved in an apparent
disagreement between himself and Congressman HATHAWAY and
I recommend that no letter be sent as the information was
given him orally on 11/2/70 inasmuch as I do not have any
information as to what purpose he may use it. Inasmuch
as [REDACTED] has corresponded with this office on several
occasions previously and in anticipation that he may write
to the Bureau, the Bureau's advice in this regard is requested.

2-Bureau (Enc.)
1-Boston
JLH:maw
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC-2 62-114246-3

EX-112

16 APR 21 1971

RACIAL INT. SECT.

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

Rumford, Maine 04222
April 13, 1971

James L. Handley,
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
900 John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

Dear Sir:

In regards to communication I submitted to resident agency at Portland, Maine October 23, 1970, and telephone conversation I had with you on November 2, 1970, 11:40 A.M., regarding Headquarters City investigation of the matter.

I realize there is no action which the Federal government can undertake against Congressman William D. Hathaway and that his activities do not go beyond the protective area of the First Amendment.

Nevertheless, this anti-FBI and anti-American U.S. Congressman has violated his oath of office.

Would you give me the same information in writing as you gave me over the phone regarding the Headquarters City investigation of the Hathaway letter to [REDACTED]

Very truly yours, b7(c)

[REDACTED]

62-114246-3 92462-0-17993

ENCLOSURE

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 14 1971	
FBI-BOSTON	



100 - 106670 - 3924
CHANGED TO
62 - 114246 - 3

MAR 16 1972

BW / SLS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/9/71

FROM : *Jm/lyn*
SAC, COLUMBIA (157-6896) (RUC)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ANNIVERSARY
OF DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
4/4/71;
RM

ReBuAirtel to SAC, Albany, 3/12/71. *ser 3908*

There were no massive demonstrations in South Carolina concerning captioned matter. There were several memorial services held throughout the state including a small march down Main Street, Columbia, S. C., and a subsequent memorial service on the steps of the capitol building on 4/4/71.

Established sources and informants of the Columbia Division, all advise that there was no real effort to have any massive demonstration in South Carolina concerning captioned matter and the crowds all services were much smaller than last years services.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Columbia

FHA:lsu
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JRM/CL
6076

EX 101

REC-40

100-106670-3923

7 APR 16 1971

RACIAL INT. SECT.

433

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 1 1971

TELETYPE

NR019 WF PLAIN

9:00MP NITEL 4-1-71 ALM

TO DIRECTOR

ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD (157-3843) 3P

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

DEMONSTRATION MARKING ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER

KING, JR., APRIL TWO DASH FOUR, NEXT, RM.

b7(D) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ADVISED [REDACTED] THE
THIRD WORLD TASK FORCE AGAINST THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
RECEIVED PERMISSION [REDACTED] TO HOLD A TEACH-IN AT RANKIN
CHAPEL, HOWARD UNIVERSITY CAMPUS APRIL TWO, NEXT, FROM TWO TO
FIVE PM. SCHEDULED SPEAKERS INCLUDE ETTA HORN OF THE NATIONAL
WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION; LEON PAGE, REPRESENTING THE
UNITED FRONT, CAIRO, ILLINOIS; AND CONGRESSMAN RONALD DELLUMS
FROM CALIFORNIA.

b7(D) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ADVISED [REDACTED] THE
REVEREND WALTER FAUNTROY, NEWLY ELECTED NON-VOTING DELEGATE
D PAGE ONE

EX-103

REC-15

100-106670-3922

69 APR 20 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-81 BY SP4 JRM/LL

1 APR 13 1971

WFO 157-3843

PAGE TWO

TO CONGRESS AND WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC), REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), DOES NOT PLAN TO PARTICIPATE IN CEREMONIES IN WDC & WEEKEND OF APRIL TWO DASH FOUR, NEXT. SOURCE STATED REVEREND FAUNTROY AND SCLC PREFER COMMEMORATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING'S BIRTHDAY RATHER THEN DAY OF ASSASSINATION. SOURCE CONTINUED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NO REPRESENTATIVES OF SCLC NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS WILL PARTICIPATE IN WDC ACTIVITIES APRIL TWO DASH FOUR, NEXT.

b7(D)

[REDACTED]
ADVISED [REDACTED] DOES NOT ANTICIPATE ANY PROBLEMS WITH ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED APRIL TWO DASH FOUR, NEXT, AND CROWN ESTIMATES REMAIN AT APPROXIMATELY FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.
END PAGE TWO

b7(D)

WFO 157-3843

PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE WFO AIRTEL AND LHM, MARCH THIRTYONE, LAST.

[REDACTED] b7(D)
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

WFO FOLLOWING AND SOURCES ALERTED.

ANY CHANGES IN ABOVE SCHEDULE WILL BE FURNISHED THE
BUREAU IMMEDIATELY.

END

GMV WASH DC FBI TU CUL

MR. TILGNER

April 8, 1971

REC 18

ST-113

Belleville, Illinois 62221

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JPN/LL
6076

b7(c) Dear

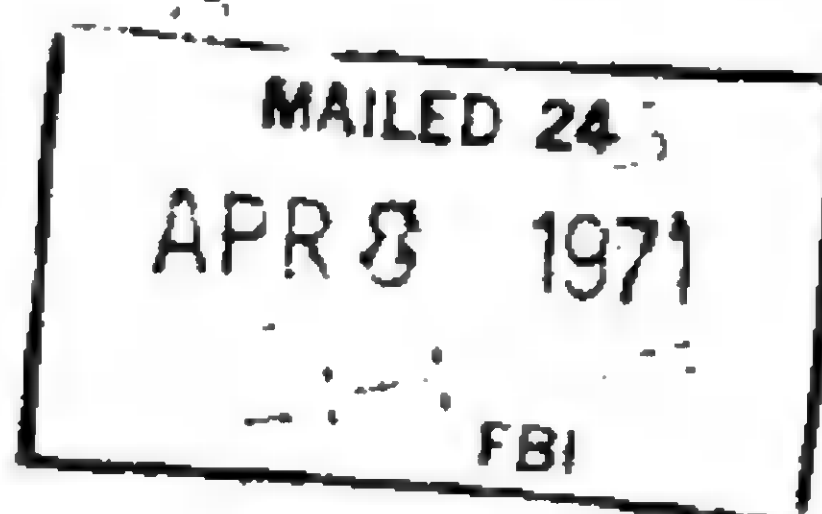
I received your letter of April 2nd and want to
thank you for the kind comment it contained.

I regret that I am unable to be of assistance
to you inasmuch as information concerning the alleged com-
munist affiliations of Martin Luther King, whether substan-
tiated or not, cannot be released because of Department of
Justice regulations regarding all matters of a confidential
nature.

I am returning your enclosure herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosure

NOTE: No record Bufiles identifiable with correspondent, and her enclosure
is being returned inasmuch as Bureau files contain a copy.

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

RWE:ncr (3)

55 APR 21 1971 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

April 2, 1971

Dear Mr Hoover,

Was Martin Luther King a communist or working for the communist cause?

If this paper is correct - why would our President make a National Holiday in memory of his death?

Please answer directly since I believe you are one of the few decent men in a high position.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

A

[REDACTED]

Belleville 6222T

b7(c)

BELLEVILLE
APR 3
1971

ST-113
REC 18 100-106640-2901

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 JMT/lu

6076 148

mail
ack 4-8-71
RUC/mer

17c
4-7-71
mer

TRUE COPY

April 2, 1971

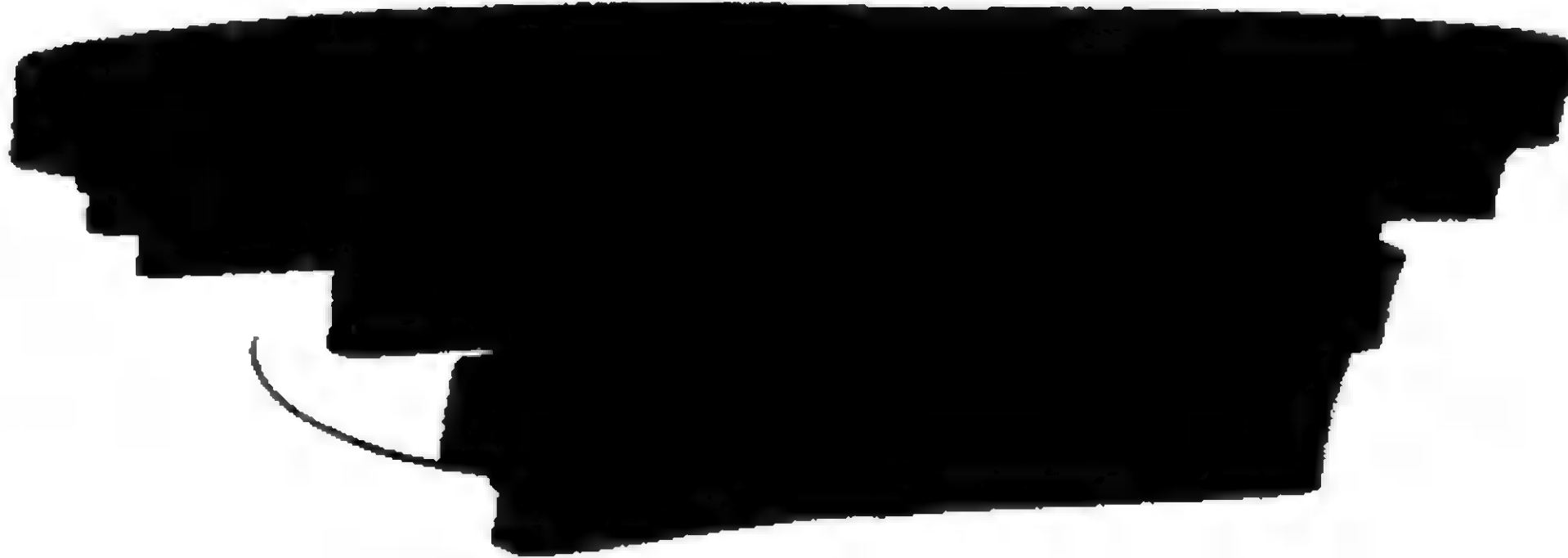
Dear Mr Hoover,

Was Martin Luther
King a communist or
working for the
communist cause?

If this paper is
correct — why would
our President make a
National Holiday in
memory of his death?

Please answer
directly since I believe
you are one of the
few decent men
in a high position.

Sincerely,



b7(c)

14C
4-7-71
per
10/10/71
per

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION
HEREIN IS UN
DATE 2 10 9

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/24/92 BY SP4J 2m/14
6076

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/9/71

FROM *KWW*
the

SAC, MIAMI (157-4129) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

DEMONSTRATIONS IN CONNECTION
WITH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
4/4/71
RM

Re Bureau airtel to Albany, 3/12/71. *REV 3908*

Activity within the Miami Division relative to captioned matter centered around a march in Tallahassee, Florida. Information regarding this activity has been reported in form suitable for dissemination under caption, "MARCH AGAINST REPRESSION, STATE OF FLORIDA, TO END 4/4/71, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA."

No violence or disorder occurred within the Miami Division during the time of the anniversary of Dr. KING's death. *B*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-17-81 BY SP4 JRM/ML
6076

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Miami
JCM/rec
(3)

REC-65

EX-112

APR 12 1971



C-192
APR 15 1971

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 5 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brown	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR 002 LS PLAIN

3:30PM URGENT 4/5/71 TGG

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV..)

FROM LOUISVILLE (157-927) 2P

DEMONSTRATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH
OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., APRIL FOUR, LAST, RACIAL MATTERS.

SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE
PAST, AND ARTICLE IN APRIL FIVE, SEVENTYONE ISSUE OF
"COURIER-JOURNAL" DAILY LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, NEWSPAPER,
REPORT THAT THE ~~BLACK WORKERS COALITION~~ (BWC) SPONSORED
MARCH AND MEMORIAL SERVICE IN HONOR OF THE LATE MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR., WAS HELD IN DOWNTOWN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, ON THE
AFTERNOON OF APRIL FOUR, LAST, WITHOUT INCIDENT. APPROXIM-
ATELY ONE HUNDRED PERSONS PARTICIPATED. BWC IS A LOUISVILLE
BASE GROUP FORMED FOR THE STATED PURPOSE OF OPPOSING JOB
DISCRIMINATION IN LOUISVILLE AREA PLANTS AND BUSINESSES.

END PAGE ONE

EX-105

REG-78 100-106670-3911

AGENCY: CRD, ~~SSS~~, IIU, ~~MO~~

HOW FORW: ~~DIS~~ 55

DATE FORW: APR 6 1971

BY: ~~JEH~~

APR 7 1971

"cc to IDIU
Adm. data deleted"

56 APR 13 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JRM/IL
6076

LS 157-927

PAGE TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE LS TELETYPE APRIL TWO, LAST. UNIDENTIFIED SOURCE [REDACTED]

b(2)
b7(D)

[REDACTED] WHO OBSERVED INSTANT MARCH AND SERVICE.

COPY INSTANT TELETYPE BEING DISSEMINATED LOCALLY
TO MIG, SECRET SERVICE, AND USA. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. C.

END

DEB WA DC FBI CLR

C - Mr. Trainor

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 2 1971

TELETYPE

NR006 MI CODE

1230PM 4/2/71 URGENT MAB

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: MILWAUKEE (157-1454) (P) 2P

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

DEMONSTRATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ANNIVERSARY OF
DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., APRIL FOUR, SEVENTY
ONE. RM.

RE MILWAUKEE TEL TO DIRECTOR THREE TWENTY SIX

LAST.

[REDACTED] b7(D)

[REDACTED] ADVISED

THAT THE MILWAUKEE PEACE ACTION COALITION (MPAC), IN
CONJUNCTION WITH THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CON-
FERENCE (SCLC), WOULD HOLD A MEMORIAL IN MILWAUKEE ON
SATURDAY, FOUR THREE NEXT, TO COMMEMORATE THE DEATH OF
DOCTOR MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. THE MEMORIAL WILL BEGIN
AT ELEVEN AM, WITH A RALLY AT ST. FRANCIS CATHOLIC
CHURCH, WHERE LEON FINNELLY, DESCRIBED AS STAFF DIRECTOR
OF THE CHICAGO WOODLAWN ORGANIZATION, WILL BE THE
END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-81 BY [signature]

51 APR 12 1971
Adm. data deleted

6 APR 7 1971

PAGE TWO

KEY SPEAKER.

A ONE PM MARCH OPPOSING THE WAR IN INDO CHINA, POVERTY, AND RACISM, WILL START FROM ST. FRANCIS AND END AT THE MILWAUKEE PERFORMING ARTS CENTER.

SOURCES STATED THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO TALK OF ANY PROPOSED VIOLENCE OR DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITY.

SOURCES ADVISED THAT THE MPAC IS AN ARM OF THE PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ). THE PCPJ IS A COALITION OF VARIOUS PROTEST GROUPS, INCLUDING THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCES MENTIONED [REDACTED]

b(2) b7(D)

[REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE LOCAL AGENCIES NOTIFIED, AND BUREAU WILL BE IMMEDIATELY ADVISED UPON RECEIPT OF ANY FURTHER DETAILS.
END

DRL FBI WASH DC

CLR

MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 724 9&D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel, J. _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 10/21/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

6076 DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4 RMD

SUBJECT: "THE GOVERNMENT AND MARTIN LUTHER KING"
BY VICTOR S. NAVASKY

SYNOPSIS:

The above-captioned "study" appearing in the November, 1970, issue of "The Atlantic" magazine, is taken from the author's book on former Attorney General Kennedy which is to be published next year, and appears to be an attempt on the part of the author to obtain some advance publicity. Allegedly, Navasky, who is described as one of the founders of "Monocle," a satirical publication, has spent six years of "analysis and detective work" to reconstruct the facts surrounding the Government's tapping Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, telephone, but a review of this article quickly reveals that it is merely a rehash of prior arguments put forth by critics of the FBI as to whether the Bureau had received authority from the then Attorney General, Kennedy, to install a technical surveillance on King. The author breaks his study down into what he refers to as the: (1) Kennedy version, (2) FBI version, (3) points at which the Kennedy version conflicts with the FBI version, and (4) the author's own version of what he feels actually happened. Considerable space is devoted to the Kennedy version in which the author constantly alludes to the sources of his information as "Kennedy aides," "Kennedyites," and "Kennedy intimates," without naming any specific individual, while limited coverage is extended to the author's FBI version.

Under the Kennedy version, the author attempts to show that Kennedy complied with our request for authorization to "tap" King's phone in October, 1963, because he didn't want the then current civil rights bill defeated, he wanted to protect Dr. King by proving to the FBI that he was not under communist influence, and lastly, to make the FBI "happy." Navasky also points out that information on Dr. King's sex life did not arise from the wiretap Kennedy had authorized but rather from bugs installed "either by local police forces or on the FBI's own initiative without the specific authorization or knowledge of Attorney General Kennedy or anybody on his staff." The author limits the FBI's version of what actually transpired to an article by Jerry O'Leary of the "Washington Star," in which it was noted that Kennedy first proposed tapping King's phone in June, 1963, and that Mr. Hoover had a memorandum from

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - M. A. Jones

JCF:mcb (12)

NOT RECORDED

CONTINUED - OVER'S

51 APR 20 1971

8 APR 9 1971

DATE RECORDED

Memorandum to Mr. Bishop
Re: "The Government and Martin Luther King"
by Victor S. Navasky

Courtney Evans to prove it. Navasky also refers to our advising Kennedy in October, 1963, that it was now technically feasible to apply wiretap to King's telephone at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Headquarters in Atlanta, and at an unnamed location in New York. At this point the author, in an obvious attempt to support his reputation as a satirical writer, notes that Mr. Hoover has a memo to "prove" this contact with Kennedy. The author immediately discounts the FBI's version by stating that it was attacked and discredited by individuals close to Kennedy and by Nicholas Katzenbach and Ramsey Clark.

Navasky only points out two situations where the Kennedy version conflicts with the FBI version, pointing out that Kennedyites advised that the tap was the Director's idea and was installed at his urging and they denied that Kennedy ever entertained doubts about King's loyalty. He weakly supports his argument here by again relying on information received from Katzenbach and Ramsey Clark. The shallowness of the author's own version is immediately pointed out by his admittance that his "inquiries have not been entirely satisfactory," blaming it on a lack of cooperation from the FBI and limited cooperation from people close to Kennedy. His lack of complete confidence in his work is further noted by his statement that "if there are any inaccuracies, it goes without saying that they were not intended." The author concludes these various versions with his own, noting that the real explanation of why Kennedy went along with the FBI in tapping King's phone was because there would have been no living with the Bureau if he didn't. He contends that Kennedy authorized the tap, not only to avoid the then present problem of "living with the Bureau," such as having to face no cooperation, harassment from congressmen, columnists, and other friends of the FBI but to protect the Kennedy Administration's reputation if they failed to tap King's phone and Mr. Hoover, at some distant date, used it against them.

b7(c)


[REDACTED]

In my memorandum to you dated 3/22/68, it was reported that Navasky had written to former Assistant to the Director DeLoach advising that he was writing a book on the Department of Justice under Attorney General Robert Kennedy, and noted that while his would not be an "authorized" account, he hoped that Mr. DeLoach would afford him an interview in order to have the benefit of Mr. DeLoach's impressions and observations concerning our relationship with Mr. Kennedy during his tenure. Since it was felt that this book would be designed to extoll the accomplishments of Kennedy and possibly antagonistic toward the FBI, it was recommended and approved that Mr. DeLoach decline to be interviewed.

Memorandum to Mr. Bishop
Re: "The Government and Martin Luther King"
by Victor S. Navasky

In a subsequent letter to Mr. DeLoach, again requesting an interview, which was also declined, Navasky noted that he would be less than honest if he did not concede that as a result of his Yale Law School training and his past membership in the American Civil Liberties Union, he would approach his study with certain predispositions about some of the FBI's activities.

Our files reveal that "Monocle" is a magazine of political satire which carried a severe satirical attack against the Central Intelligence Agency in its Winter 1963-64 issue.



RECOMMENDATION:

For Director's information.

b7(C)
b7(D)

JCF

WEL

V

TSB

WEL



Memorandum to Mr. Bishop
Re: "The Government and Martin Luther King"
by Victor S. Navasky

DETAILS

The November, 1970, issue of "The Atlantic" magazine carries the above-captioned article by Victor S. Navasky, who is described as one of the founders of the occasional satirical publication, "Monocle."

Allegedly, this article was taken from the author's forthcoming book (name unknown) on former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, which is to be published sometime next year. It appears that this may be one of the means the author is using to obtain some advance publicity for this book.

Although it is pointed out that the author spent six years of "analysis and detective work" to reconstruct the facts surrounding the "tapping" of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s telephone, a review of the article quickly reveals that it is merely a rehash of prior arguments put forth by critics of the FBI as to whether the Bureau had received authority from the then Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy, to install a technical surveillance on King, and if so, how was King's close friend (Kennedy) forced into doing such a thing.

The author attempts to develop his theme by noting what he refers to as the: (1) Kennedy version, (2) FBI version, (3) points at which the Kennedy version conflicts with the FBI version, and (4) the author's own version of what he feels actually happened. Although considerable space is devoted to explaining the Kennedy version, in which the author constantly alludes to information he has received from "Kennedy aides," "Kennedyites," and "Kennedy intimates," without naming any specific individual or source, limited coverage is extended to the author's FBI version.

KENNEDY VERSION:

In this section, the author explains that according to "Kennedy intimates," Attorney General Kennedy complied with the FBI's request for authorization to "tap" King's phone in October, 1963, because: (a) the civil rights bill was coming up and if Dr. King were in any way tainted with communist connections, it would be used to defeat this bill; (b) to protect Dr. King by proving to the FBI that he was not being influenced by communist agents; and (c) to make the FBI, which had been wanting to tap Dr. King since 1961, "happy."

Memorandum to Mr. Bishop
Re: "The Government and Martin Luther King"
by Victor S. Navasky

At this point the author also notes that the rumors about Dr. King's active extra-curricular sex life did not arise from the wiretap which Kennedy had authorized but rather from bugs installed "either by local police forces or on the FBI's own initiative without the specific authorization or knowledge of Attorney General Kennedy or anybody on his staff."

FBI VERSION:

In explaining the FBI's version, Navasky refers to the article by Jerry O'Leary of the "Washington Star," in which it was noted that Attorney General Kennedy first proposed tapping Dr. King's phone in June of 1963, and the fact that the Director had a memorandum from Courtney Evans (C. P. Evans to Mr. Belmont memo dated 7/16/63, captioned "Communist Influence In Racial Matters), described as the FBI's liaison to the Attorney General, to prove it. The author also refers to our reporting to Kennedy on 10/7/63, that it was now technically feasible to apply wiretaps to King's telephone at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Headquarters in Atlanta, and at an unnamed location in New York. In a satirical vein, the author notes that Mr. Hoover has a memo to "prove" the FBI's request to proceed with the tap "proposed" by Kennedy four months earlier (Memorandum from the Director to the Attorney General dated 10/7/63, captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr., and Communist Influence In Racial Matters). Navasky notes that the FBI's version was, of course, attacked and discredited by individuals close to Kennedy as well as by Nicholas Katzenbach and Ramsey Clark.

KENNEDY VERSION CONFLICTS WITH FBI VERSION:

The author takes great pains to point out that the Kennedy version conflicts with the FBI version in two essentials: (1) Kennedyites say the tap was Hoover's idea and installed at his urging; and (2) they deny that Kennedy ever entertained doubts about Dr. King's loyalty. Here again the author relies on information received from Katzenbach and Ramsey Clark to support the Kennedy version.

AUTHOR'S VERSION:

The shallowness of the author's contention is immediately pointed out by his admittance that his own "inquiries have not been entirely satisfactory,"

Memorandum to Mr. Bishop
Re: "The Government and Martin Luther King"
by Victor S. Navasky

because of lack of cooperation from the FBI and limited cooperation from people close to Kennedy. He further notes a lack of complete confidence in his reconstruction by noting that "if there are any inaccuracies, it goes without saying that they were not intended."

In his version of what he feels actually transpired, the author notes that one can accept the Kennedy version with slight variations and goes on to discredit his interpretation of the FBI's version. He concludes by noting that the real explanation of why Kennedy went along with the FBI in tapping King's phone was the same reason given by some Justice Department alumni: "Because there would have been no living with the Bureau if he didn't." The author maintains that Kennedy authorized the tap not merely to avoid the then present problems of "living with the Bureau," such as having to face non-cooperation, risking an FBI torpedo aimed at the civil rights bill, inviting harassment from congressmen, columnists, and other legions of constituents who respond to Mr. Hoover's distress signals, but to protect the Kennedy Administration's reputation if they failed to tap King's phone and Mr. Hoover, at some distant date, used it against them.

VICTOR S. NAVASKY:

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

In my memorandum to you dated 3/22/68, captioned "Victor S. Navasky, 27 Washington Square North, New York, New York, Request To Interview Assistant to the Director DeLoach," it was noted that Navasky had written to former Assistant to the Director DeLoach advising that he is writing a book on the Department of Justice under Attorney General Robert Kennedy, and noted that while his work will not be an "authorized" account, he hoped that Mr. DeLoach



Memorandum to Mr. Bishop
Re: "The Government and Martin Luther King"
by Victor S. Navasky

would afford him an interview in order to have the benefit of Mr. DeLoach's impressions and observations concerning the FBI's relationship with Mr. Kennedy during his tenure as Attorney General. Since it was felt that there was a good chance that Navasky's book would be a fast-commission book designed to extoll the accomplishments of Kennedy and possibly antagonistic toward the FBI, it was recommended and approved that Mr. DeLoach decline to be interviewed by Mr. Navasky.

In a subsequent letter to Mr. DeLoach, again requesting an opportunity to interview him, which request was denied, Navasky noted that he would be less than honest if he did not concede that as a result of his Yale Law School training and his past membership in the American Civil Liberties Union, he would approach his study with certain predispositions about some of the FBI's activities.

"MONOCLE" MAGAZINE:

Our files reveal that this is a magazine of political satire, which, in its Winter 1963-64 issue, carried a severe satirical attack against the Central Intelligence Agency.

[REDACTED]

b7(c)
b7(d)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 2 1971

TELETYPE

NR 215 BA PLAIN

M NITEL 4-2-71 RLS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BALTIMORE (157-8545)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

DEMONSTRATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH
OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., APRIL FOUR, NEXT, RACIAL MATTERS.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO ALBANY, MARCH TWELVE, LAST. *per 3908*

[REDACTED] HAS ADVISED THE ONLY ACTIVITY EXPECTED
ON ABOVE OCCASION IS A WELFARE WALK BY THE MARYLAND TASK
FORCE ON WELFARE REFORM LOCATED AT TWO TWO WEST TWENTY FIFTH
STREET, BALTIMORE. GROUP WILL DEPART CENTRAL AND FAYETTE STREETS
AT THREE THIRTY PM AND IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AT FOUR PM AT
THE CITY HALL WHERE A PRAYER SERVICE WILL BE HELD. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED [REDACTED] AT
THIS POINT HAS NO INDICATION OF ANY MILITANT OR EXTREMIST
GROUPS WHICH MIGHT PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATIONS AND EXPECTS
NO DISTURBANCES FROM THE AFOREMENTIONED GROUP.

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-18-81 BY SP4JRM/ML

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"cc to 151 APR 12 1971
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EX 101

AGENCY: CRD, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000

HOW FORW: 215
DATE FORW: APR 6 1971
BY: J. H. [signature]

100-106670-3917
APR 7 1971
TCC 712A

BA 157-5845

PAGE TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE:

INFORMANTS AND SOURCES AT BALTIMORE HAVE BEEN TARGETED FOR ANY DEMONSTRATIONS BY MILITANT OR EXTREMIST GROUPS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BALTIMORE WILL FOLLOW CLOSELY. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED UNLESS INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS DEVELOP. P. END

TIME SHOULD BE 6:27

MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 124 D&D